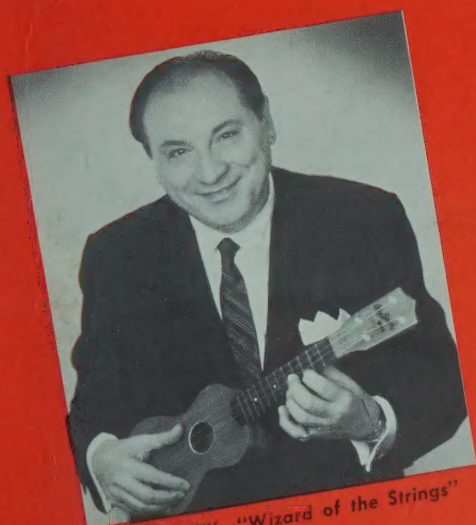


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METHOD

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Stepping Along

with **ROY SMECK**



And you really must have 3-league boots to catch up—for he has achieved success, built up on perfect technique, superb musicianship and a tremendous repertoire. This he attained through his own efforts from early childhood—since coupled with regular daily practice to stay “on top.”

Roy's father played the piano by ear only. And strange as it may seem had his greatest luck in devising melodies with the black keys only. Roy's uncle was responsible for starting him in his musical career first with a jew's harp and then with a harmonica. A natural step from the harmonica was to the auto harp and he devised a shoulder device so that he could play harmonica and auto harp simultaneously. This gave him his first working elements of chords and what they meant.

From Reading, Penna., the family moved to Binghamton, N. Y., when Roy was 14 years old. It was there that his father spent \$10.00 in buying a guitar for Roy. Roy's father only knew three chords, and using that as a basis, he taught Roy to play what was then the most popular guitar number: “The Spanish Fandango.” It was a huge success and prefaced a very active life among the fretted instruments.

Roy persevered with a strenuous program of practice and self improvement on all the instruments, and by the time he was 20 was so proficient, he actually was the talk of the town.

Then one morning, in walks a salesman from a well known musical instrument wholesale house who catches Roy in the middle of his practice program. Astounded, he induced Roy to bundle up his instruments and come to New York, where he was auditioned at the Hamilton Theatre of the RKO Circuit and immediately engaged.

This proved to be a stepping stone to the Palace Theatre (and for a number of times too).

As an outstanding pioneer with the fretted instrument, it is only natural that he was in great demand for recordings. To date there are over 500 recordings that he has made. Many are among the most popular of their time.

Roy recorded for Edison, Diamond Disk, Victor, Columbia, OK, Perfect, Geannet, Coral, Decca,

Crown, RCA-Label X, and now is recording for ABC Paramount, with whom he has seven albums now very popular.

Roy also wrote a number of best selling instruction books and methods for the Spanish and Hawaiian guitar and banjo. He has arranged numerous popular songs for playing on the ukulele, guitar (both Spanish and Hawaiian) and banjo, now published by the top, old established and well known music publishing firms, both here and abroad.

Roy was the first artist to make the multiple sound track for Paramount Pictures... for whom he produced a quartet using all 4 fretted instruments. This met with instantaneous success, so much so, that he was branded “The Wizard of the Strings,” which still prevails.

Back in 1932 Roy performed at the President's Inaugural Ball, Washington, D. C., and again in 1939 was picked to play in the Coronation Review at the Palladium in London. Following this he was immediately booked for various theatres in Scotland, Ireland, Germany. This European tour was a stepping stone into every important theatre in America upon his return, late in 1939, beginning in Radio City Music Hall.

Roy was among the troops that went over to Korea and played right through to the firing line, where he stayed for two months. He played hospitals in Japan and Honolulu and toured all the camps of our boys in Germany, and other European countries, Iceland, Greenland, Alaska, Canada, Puerto Rico, and the large bases throughout the country.

Roy has appeared in top rating TV shows such as Ed Sullivan, Steve Allen, Jack Paar, Olsen and Johnson, Robert Q. Lewis, Jack Carter, and many others.

His advice to the young student is just one word “Practice.” This must be done each and every day unflinching, effectively, and efficiently. He feels that the sphere of activities for the fretted instruments has been only scratched on the surface, and that there will be a continual growth in popularity and demand of these instruments in their overall usefulness in the complete musical picture.

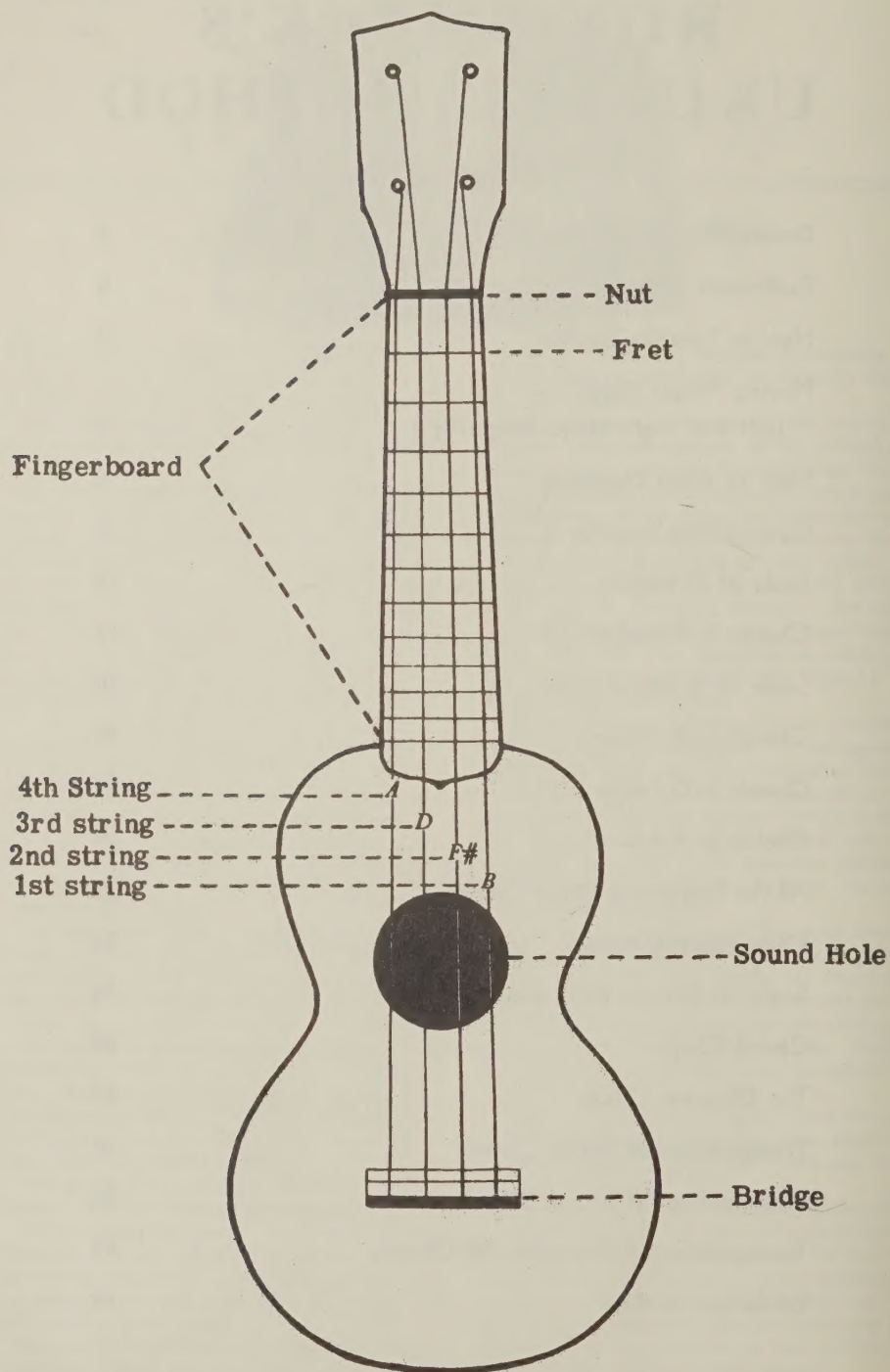
ROY SMECK'S UKULELE METHOD

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THE UKULELE

and description of its parts

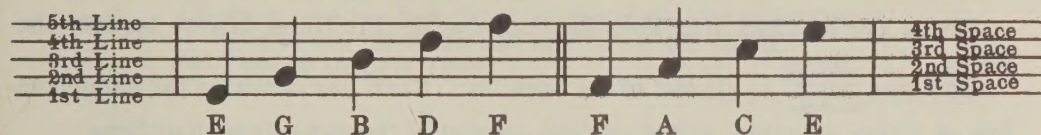


Rudiments of Music

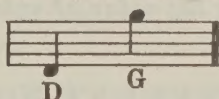
5

Musical notation is composed of various signs and characters. The first to be noticed is the staff, consisting of five parallel lines and the spaces between them. On the lines and in the spaces, characters called notes are written to represent the sounds.

The Staff and Notes

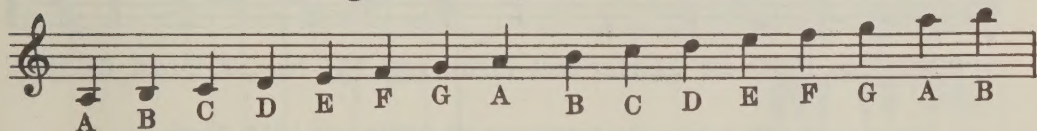


Immediately below and above the staff are the following two notes, D and G.



Higher and lower pitches, or sounds, than the above, are represented by short lines called leger or added lines, written above or below the staff.

Leger Lines and Notes



The notes are named after the first seven letters of the alphabet and are employed over and over again; and when written in regular succession, with the first note repeated - after the seventh, a scale of eight notes will be formed; thus: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, A. Any one of the first seven letters may be the first or beginning of a scale; as: C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C.

Treble Clef

The Treble Clef, made thus , is always placed at the beginning of compositions for this instrument.

Accidentals (Sharps - Flats - Naturals etc.)

A Sharp written thus  raises a note $\frac{1}{2}$ step or 1 fret.

A Flat written thus  lowers a note $\frac{1}{2}$ step or 1 fret.

A Natural restores the note to original position.

Time - in "C" time count four to a bar.

in $\frac{3}{4}$ time count three to a bar.

in $\frac{2}{4}$ time count two to a bar.

RUDIMENTS OF MUSIC

It is necessary that the student should be acquainted with the duration of musical notation.

The relative value of the notes is best shown by the following arrangement:

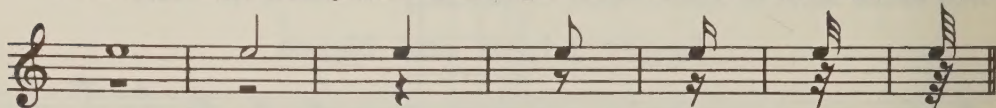
Notes are divided into *Bars* by single or double lines drawn across the stave.

One line  is placed after each bar. Each bar contains the same number or value of notes, and must last precisely the same length of time.

Seven characters determine the value of notes, seven the value of rests.

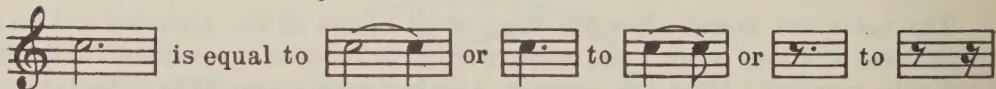
FORMS OF DIFFERENT NOTES AND RESTS

Whole note Half note Quarter note Eighth note 16th note 32nd note 64th note



Whole rest Half rest Quarter rest Eighth rest 15th rest 32nd rest 64th rest

A *Dot* placed after any note increases its value one half, Thus:



COMPARATIVE TABLE

showing the Relative Value of Notes

1 Whole Note

equals

2 Half Notes

equals

4 Quarter Notes

equals

8 Eighth Notes

equals

16 Sixteenth Notes

and so on.

HOW TO TUNE THE UKULELE

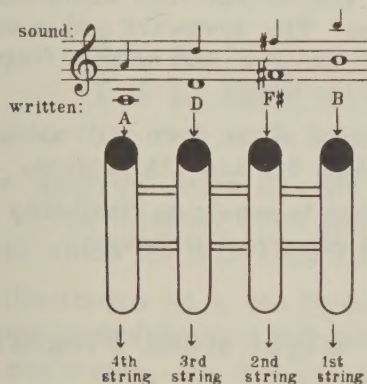
Methods of Tuning the Ukulele

- (1) With the help of the Piano
- (2) With the help of one's ear
- (3) First tune the 3rd string, follow up on the 2nd string, next to the 1st string and last to the 4th string.
- (4) Tune by Ukulele Tuner

D major 6th Tuning

(STANDARD TUNING)

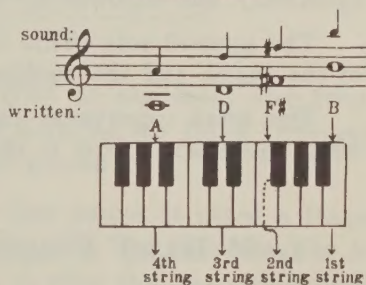
Tuner has four pipes. Each pipe corresponds with the correct tone of the string.



(5) Tune by Piano

D major 6th Tuning

(STANDARD TUNING)



Tune by Ear:

- (1) Tune 3rd string (D) to a fairly low tone. This should result in an approximate (D).
- (2) When the finger is placed behind the 4th fret of the 3rd string and tightened (or loosened) the 2nd string (F#) should be gradually adjusted until it corresponds with that same sound.
- (3) When the finger is placed behind the 5th fret of the 2nd string tune the first string (B) to the new sound.
- (4) When the finger is placed on the 3rd fret of the second string, then tune the 4th string to the same sound which is (A).

Two methods of striking the strings with the right hand are available. One is called the "finger style" and the other the "plectrum" or felt pick style. All exercises in this book may be played in either style, but the student should begin with the finger method.

Finger Style

The strokes are made with the first or index finger, which must be perfectly limp, and as though it had no bone in it whatever. It must hang downward over the strings using the nail for the down stroke and the cushion for the up stroke.

The downward roll. A sharp quick flick of the strings with the fingernails and the cushion of the thumb will give the desired tone. It is essential that absolute flexibility of the wrist be attained, and the exercises which follow must be assiduously practiced to bring this about. The downward roll is made by striking the strings with the nails of the 4th, 3rd, 2nd and 1st fingers respectively and followed by the cushion of the thumb.

The upward roll. This is just the reversed of the down roll, using the nail of the thumb and the cushion of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th fingers.

Too much importance cannot be attached to acquiring flexibility of the wrist movement, as it is the whole secret of correct technique.

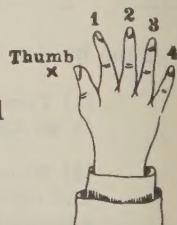
Left Hand Fingering



LEFT HAND

- 1 First or index finger
- 2 Second finger
- 3 Third finger
- 4 Fourth finger
- 0 Open string
- The thumb of left hand is not used

Right Hand Fingering



RIGHT HAND

- ▢ down stroke
- Λ up stroke
- downward roll
- ◊ upward roll
- × Thumb
- First finger
- .. Second finger
- ∴ 1st and 2nd fingers
- ⋈ Thumb, 1st and 2nd fingers

The Plectrum Style

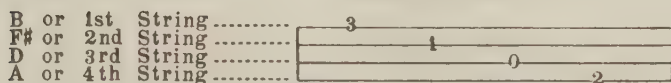
A felt pick, for striking the strings, is held between the first finger and thumb of right hand. Only two kinds of strokes are used - down and up. The down stroke is marked thus: - ▢ and the up stroke is marked thus: - Λ.

The Diagrams

To meet the requirements of teachers, all important exercises in this method are shown in musical notation, with diagrams under the notes. These diagrams are for the purpose of assisting the beginner in his early efforts to locate the notes on the fingerboard, and while they help him he should gradually dispense with referring to them, and concentrate on mastering the notes themselves.

How to Read the Diagrams

Illustration No. 1



The "diagram" stave consists of FOUR LINES to represent the four strings of the Ukulele. The numbers 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 etc on the lines indicate the frets where the left-hand fingers are to be placed.

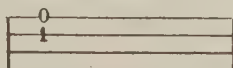
In illustration No. 1, the figure 3 on the top line means to place a finger at the 3rd fret of first string; the figure 1 on the 2nd line indicates the 1st fret of 2nd string; the 0 on the 3rd line means to play the 3rd string "open"; the figure 2 on 4th line indicates the 2nd fret of 4th string.

ONLY PLAY THE STRINGS HAVING NUMBERS. IF THERE ARE NO NUMBERS ON A LINE, THE STRING IS NOT TO BE PLAYED.

The above illustration consists of "single" notes, only one string at a time is to be played.

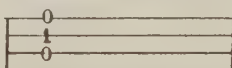
When two or more strings are to be played together, the diagrams are written thus:

Illustration No. 2



1st and 2nd Strings

Illustration No. 3



1st, 2nd and 3rd Strings

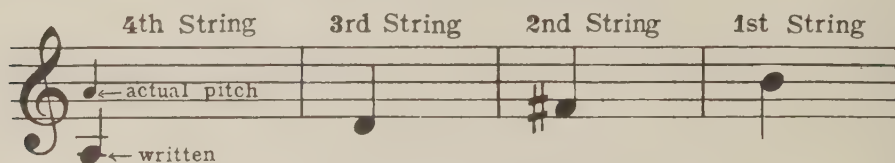
Illustration No. 4



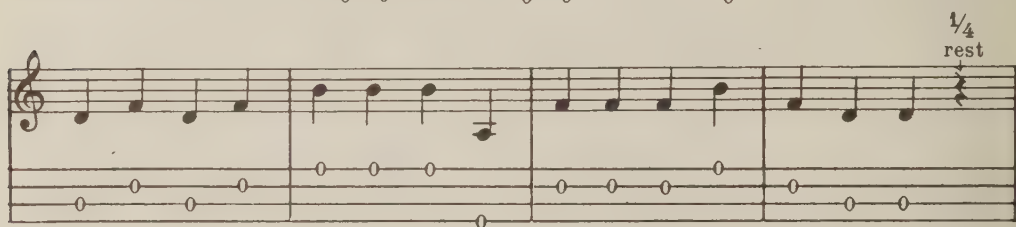
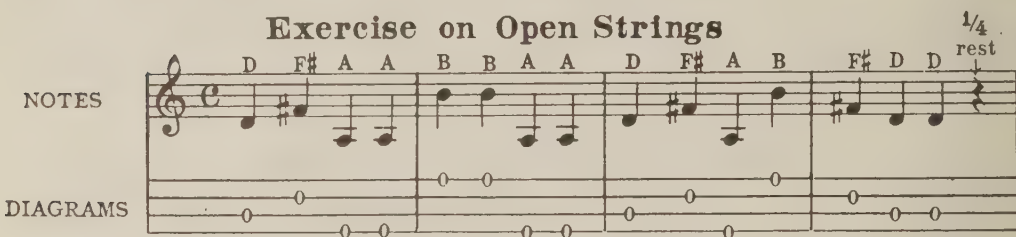
All Four Strings

Open Strings

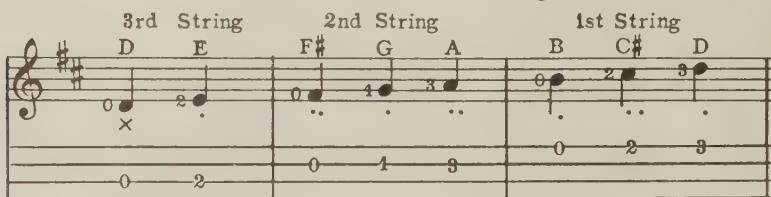
The four strings of the Ukulele are called B or 1st, F sharp or 2nd, D or 3rd, A or 4th. These are termed the "OPEN STRINGS"



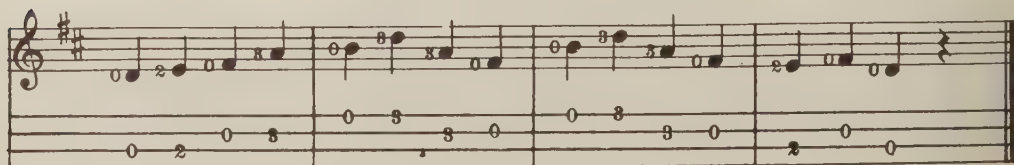
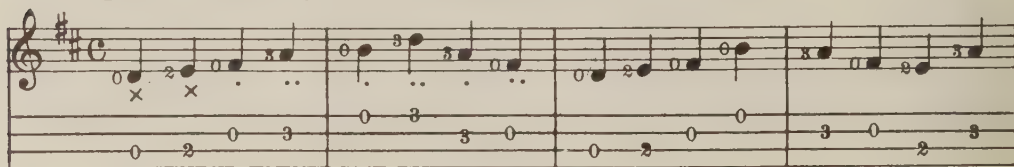
Exercise on Open Strings



First Scale - D major



The figures near the notes indicate the left hand fingers.
The figures on the diagrams indicate the frets.



Play slowly at first, refer to the diagrams until you are sure you are playing the right notes. Then try to memorize the names of the notes and their location on the fingerboard, so that it will be no longer necessary to look at the diagrams.

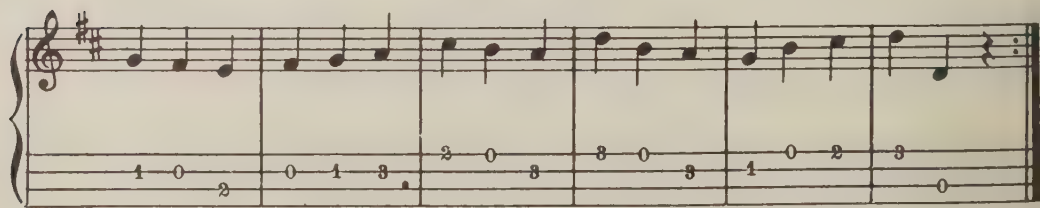
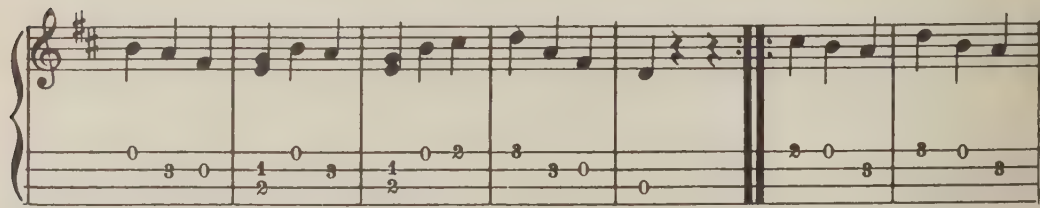
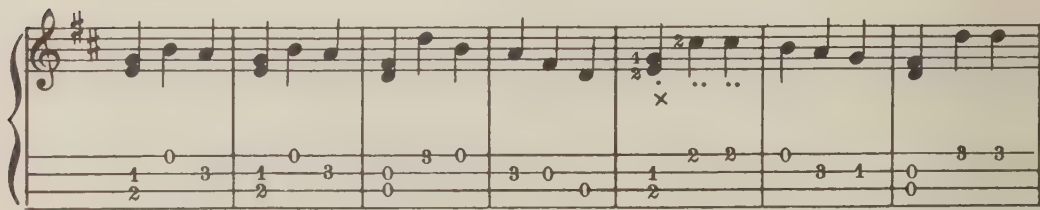
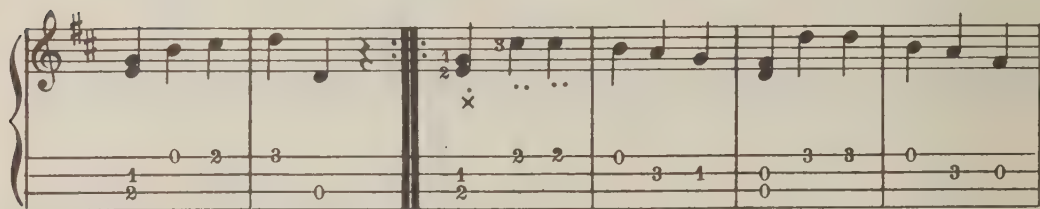
D A C A B A F# A

see note *

* NOTE: when two or more notes are on a stem, they are to be played together.

Spanish Dance

ROY SMECK



Learn these **THREE SIMPLE CHORDS**.
They will enable you to accompany
Hundreds of songs.

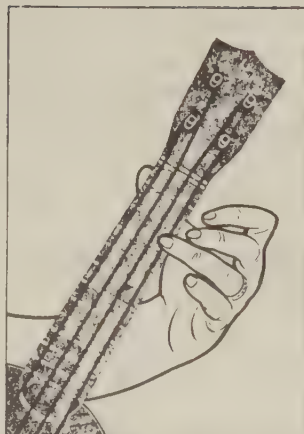


D
Chord



See Photo →

Just place
third finger
← here, and
strike all four
strings.



G
Chord

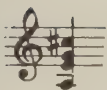
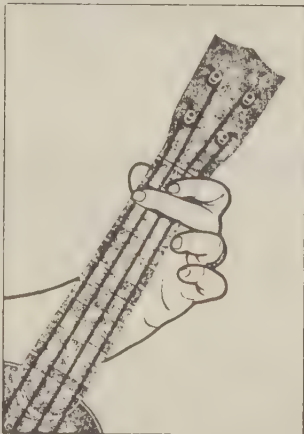


Place second
finger here →

Place 1st finger
here

See Photo →

Strike all four strings



A 7th
Chord



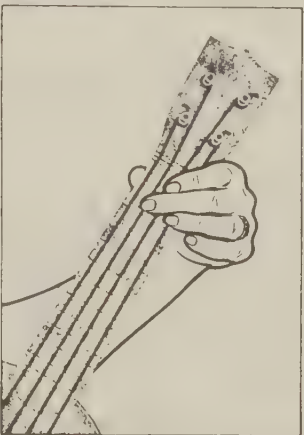
2nd finger →

1st finger

← 3rd finger

See Photo →

The student having learned the above
chords can now accompany the songs
shown on the following pages.



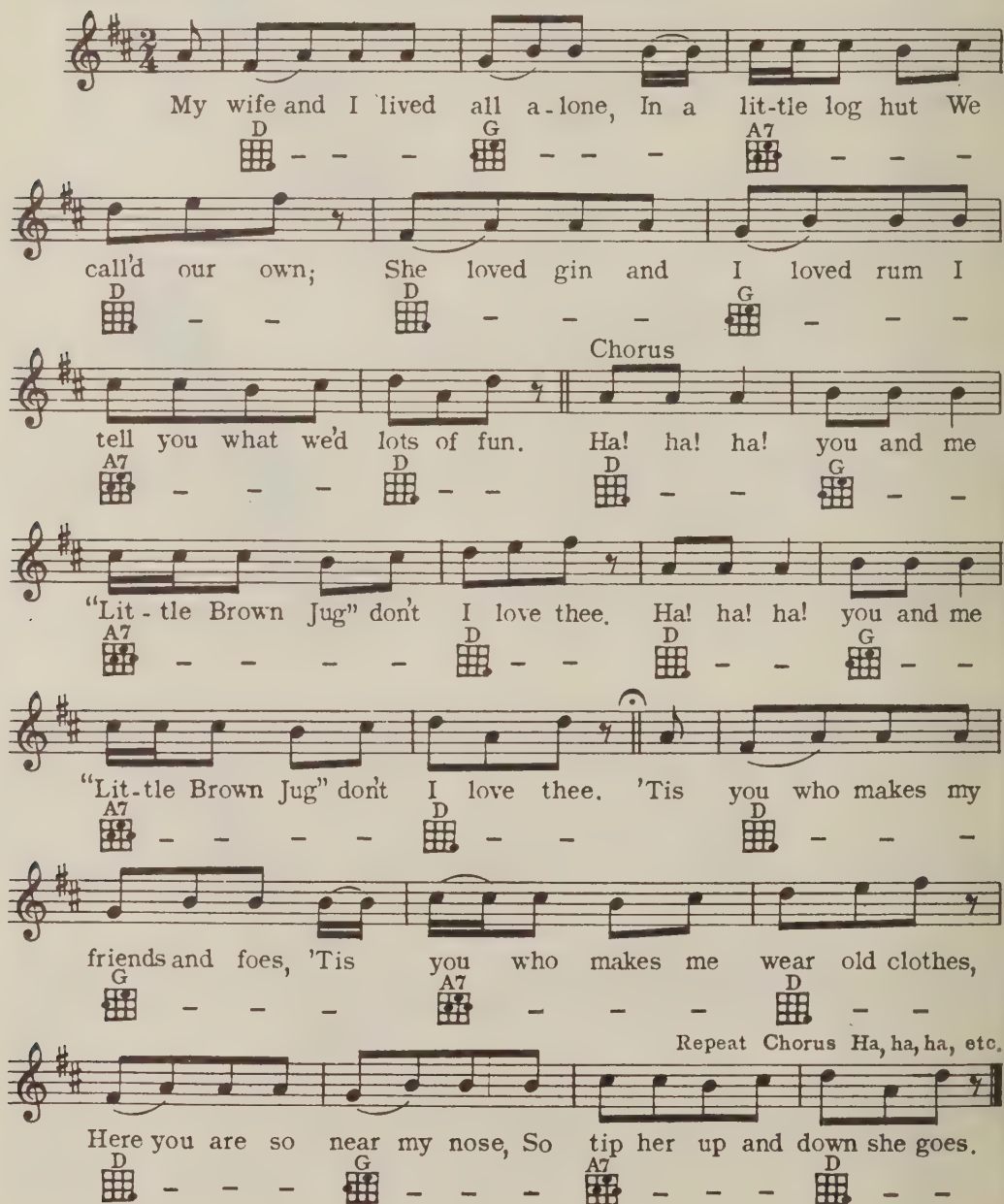
How To Play The Diagram Accompaniments

The diagrams    under the words are the Ukulele chords to be played. Continue playing each chord to the rhythm of the song until a new chord appears indicating a change in harmony. A dash thus - after a chord means to repeat the chord previously indicated.

OLD FAMILIAR SONGS, using the three chords shown above.

Key of D

Little Brown Jug



My wife and I lived all a-lone, In a lit-tle log hut We
 call'd our own; She loved gin and I loved rum I
 tell you what we'd lots of fun. Ha! ha! ha! you and me
 "Lit-tle Brown Jug" don't I love thee. Ha! ha! ha! you and me
 "Lit-tle Brown Jug" don't I love thee. 'Tis you who makes my
 friends and foes, 'Tis you who makes me wear old clothes,
 Here you are so near my nose, So tip her up and down she goes.

Chorus

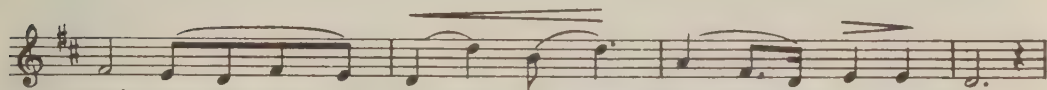
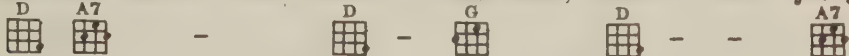
Repeat Chorus Ha, ha, ha, etc.

Old Folks At Home

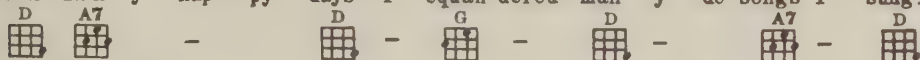
(Swanee River)



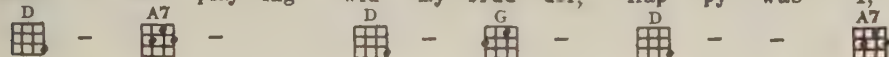
Way down up - on the Swa - nee rib - er Far, far a - way,
All 'round the lit - tle farm I wan - dered, When I was young;



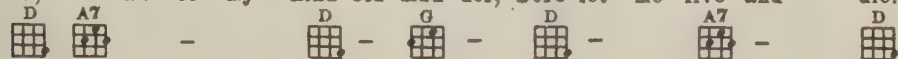
Dere's wha' my heart is turn - ing eb - er, Dere's wha' de old folks stay,
Den man - y hap - py days I squan - dered man - y de songs I sang:



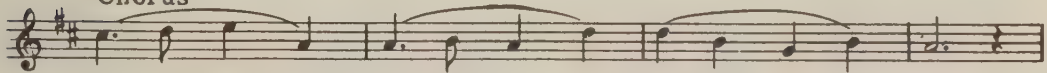
All up and down the whole cre - a - tion, Sad - ly I roam;
When I was play - ing wild my brud - der, Hap - py was I;



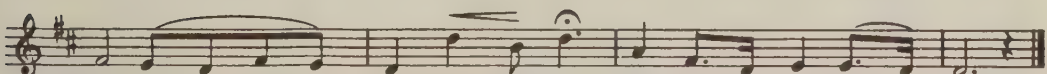
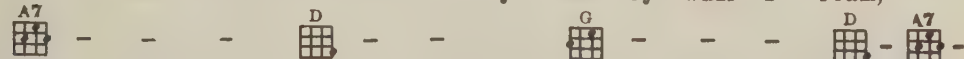
Still long - ing for the old plan - ta - tion And for de old folks at home.
Oh, take me to my kind old mud - der, Dere let me live and die.



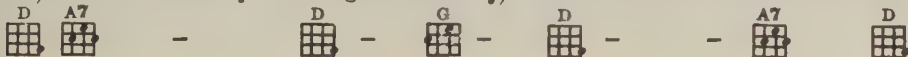
Chorus



All de world am sad and drear - y Eb - 'ry whar I roam,

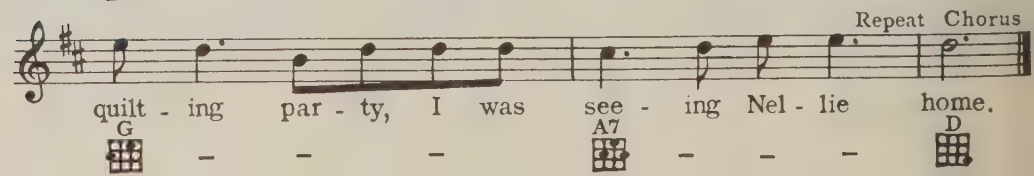
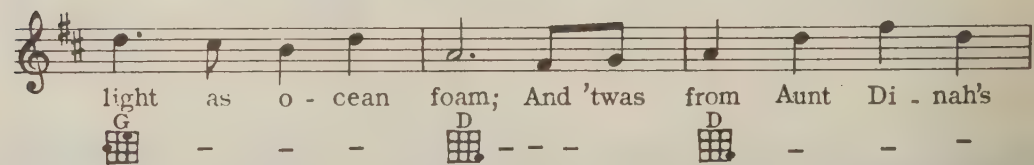
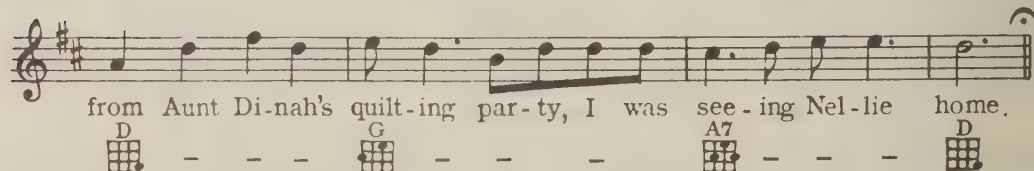
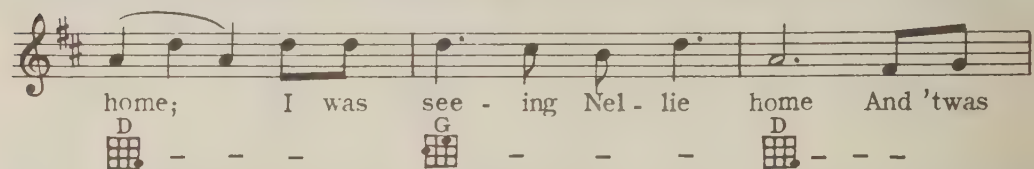
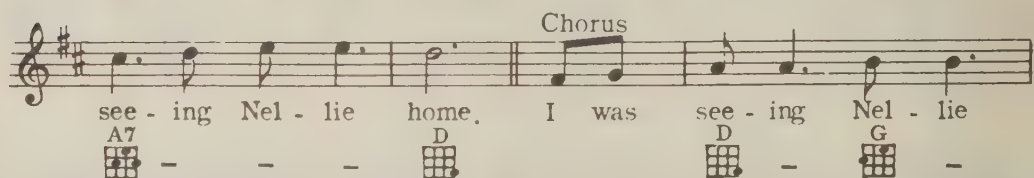
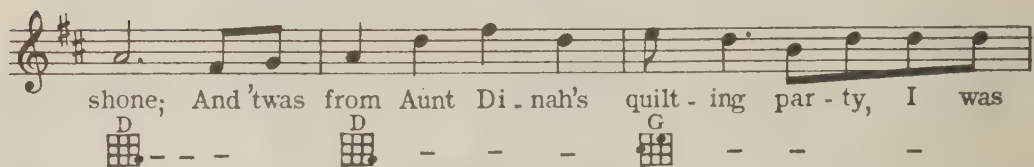
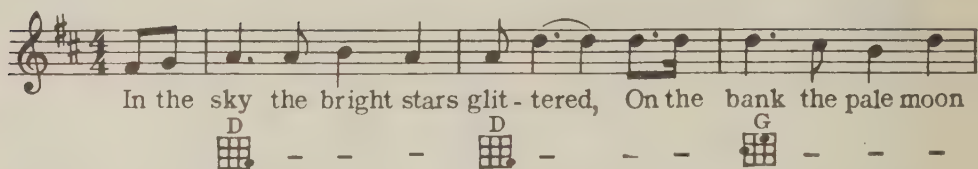


Oh, dark - ies how my heart grows wea - ry, Far from de old folks at home.



Quilting Party

Key of D



Progress March

17

This tuneful little melody is intended for chord practice.

ROY SMECK

1/4 rest

x

x

x

x

x

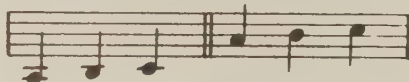
Extended Scale in D major

4th String	3rd String	2nd String	1st String
A B C#	D E	F# G A	B C# D E F# G F# E D

Frets 0 2 4 0 2 0 1 3 0 2 3 5 7 8 7 5 3

Notes on the 4th string sound an octave higher than written.

Written Sound



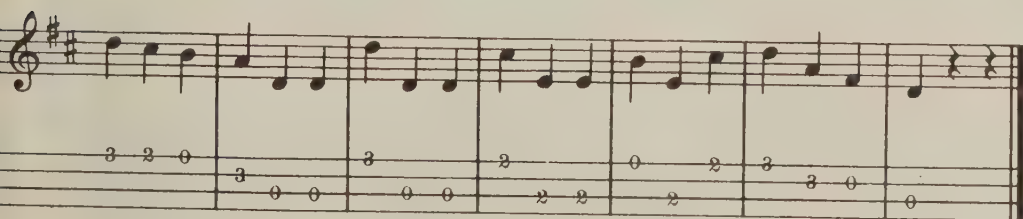
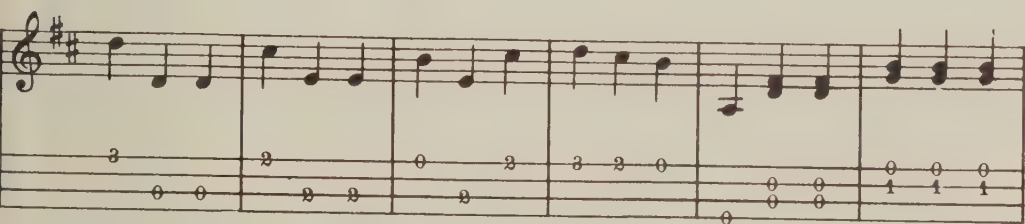
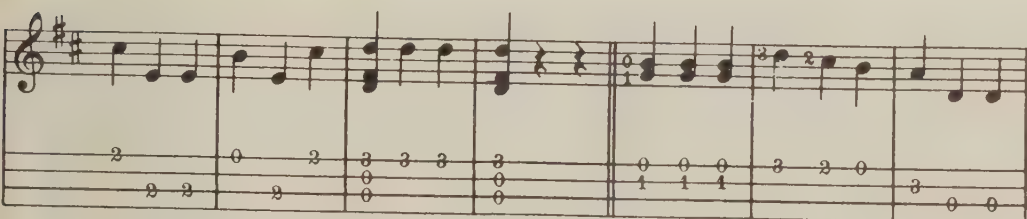
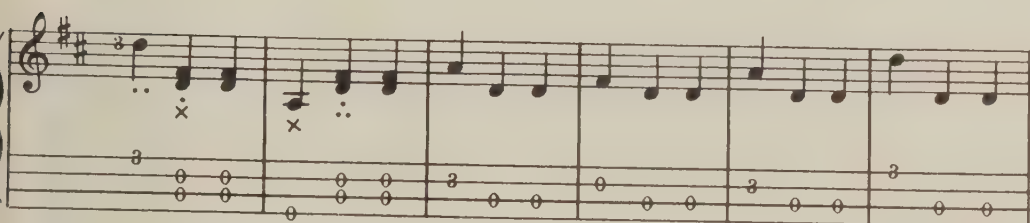
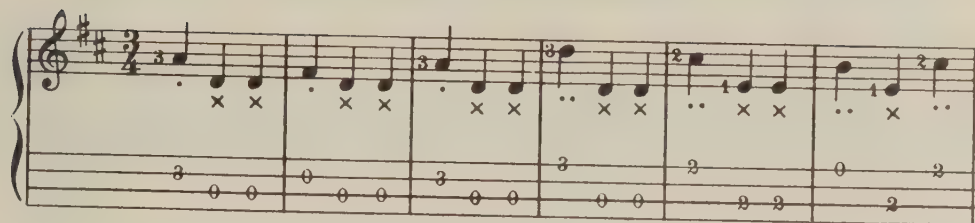
Etude

Observe the quarter rest, at the fourth beat, in some of the measures.

Waltz of the Ukes

19

ROY SMECK



Scale of G Major

In this scale every F is made sharp; all other notes are made natural.

2nd String 1st String 2nd String 3rd String 2nd Str.

Frets 1 8 0 1 8 5 7 8 7 5 3 1 0 8 1 0 2 0 2 0 1

Etude

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written on a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The melody is in the treble clef, and the bass line is in the bass clef. The melody consists of a series of eighth and quarter notes, with some notes beamed together. The bass line consists of a series of eighth and quarter notes, with some notes beamed together. The score is divided into four measures by vertical bar lines. The first measure contains a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a time signature of 3/4. The melody begins with a quarter note G4, followed by an eighth note A4, and a quarter note B4. The bass line begins with a quarter note G2, followed by an eighth note A2, and a quarter note B2. The second measure contains a quarter note C5, followed by an eighth note D5, and a quarter note E5. The bass line contains a quarter note C3, followed by an eighth note D3, and a quarter note E3. The third measure contains a quarter note F#5, followed by an eighth note G5, and a quarter note A5. The bass line contains a quarter note F#3, followed by an eighth note G3, and a quarter note A3. The fourth measure contains a quarter note B5, followed by an eighth note C6, and a quarter note D6. The bass line contains a quarter note B3, followed by an eighth note C4, and a quarter note D4. The score ends with a double bar line.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written for a piano, with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is in the treble staff, and the accompaniment is in the bass staff. The melody consists of a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests. The accompaniment consists of a simple bass line with some chords. The score is divided into two systems by a double bar line. The first system contains the first two measures, and the second system contains the next two measures. The melody is in the treble staff, and the accompaniment is in the bass staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The time signature is not explicitly shown, but the note values suggest a common time or 4/4 time.

The first staff of the handwritten musical score for 'The Bird Song'. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is written on a five-line staff and consists of the following notes: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4-A4 (beamed eighth notes), G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (half), C4 (half), B3 (half), A3 (half), G3 (half), F#3 (half), E3 (half), D3 (half), C3 (half), B2 (half), A2 (half), G2 (half), F#2 (half), E2 (half), D2 (half), C2 (half), B1 (half), A1 (half), G1 (half), F#1 (half), E1 (half), D1 (half), C1 (half), B0 (half), A0 (half), G0 (half), F#0 (half), E0 (half), D0 (half), C0 (half), B-1 (half), A-1 (half), G-1 (half), F#-1 (half), E-1 (half), D-1 (half), C-1 (half), B-2 (half), A-2 (half), G-2 (half), F#-2 (half), E-2 (half), D-2 (half), C-2 (half), B-3 (half), A-3 (half), G-3 (half), F#-3 (half), E-3 (half), D-3 (half), C-3 (half), B-4 (half), A-4 (half), G-4 (half), F#-4 (half), E-4 (half), D-4 (half), C-4 (half), B-5 (half), A-5 (half), G-5 (half), F#-5 (half), E-5 (half), D-5 (half), C-5 (half), B-6 (half), A-6 (half), G-6 (half), F#-6 (half), E-6 (half), D-6 (half), C-6 (half), B-7 (half), A-7 (half), G-7 (half), F#-7 (half), E-7 (half), D-7 (half), C-7 (half), B-8 (half), A-8 (half), G-8 (half), F#-8 (half), E-8 (half), D-8 (half), C-8 (half), B-9 (half), A-9 (half), G-9 (half), F#-9 (half), E-9 (half), D-9 (half), C-9 (half), B-10 (half), A-10 (half), G-10 (half), F#-10 (half), E-10 (half), D-10 (half), C-10 (half), B-11 (half), A-11 (half), G-11 (half), F#-11 (half), E-11 (half), D-11 (half), C-11 (half), B-12 (half), A-12 (half), G-12 (half), F#-12 (half), E-12 (half), D-12 (half), C-12 (half), B-13 (half), A-13 (half), G-13 (half), F#-13 (half), E-13 (half), D-13 (half), C-13 (half), B-14 (half), A-14 (half), G-14 (half), F#-14 (half), E-14 (half), D-14 (half), C-14 (half), B-15 (half), A-15 (half), G-15 (half), F#-15 (half), E-15 (half), D-15 (half), C-15 (half), B-16 (half), A-16 (half), G-16 (half), F#-16 (half), E-16 (half), D-16 (half), C-16 (half), B-17 (half), A-17 (half), G-17 (half), F#-17 (half), E-17 (half), D-17 (half), C-17 (half), B-18 (half), A-18 (half), G-18 (half), F#-18 (half), E-18 (half), D-18 (half), C-18 (half), B-19 (half), A-19 (half), G-19 (half), F#-19 (half), E-19 (half), D-19 (half), C-19 (half), B-20 (half), A-20 (half), G-20 (half), F#-20 (half), E-20 (half), D-20 (half), C-20 (half), B-21 (half), A-21 (half), G-21 (half), F#-21 (half), E-21 (half), D-21 (half), C-21 (half), B-22 (half), A-22 (half), G-22 (half), F#-22 (half), E-22 (half), D-22 (half), C-22 (half), B-23 (half), A-23 (half), G-23 (half), F#-23 (half), E-23 (half), D-23 (half), C-23 (half), B-24 (half), A-24 (half), G-24 (half), F#-24 (half), E-24 (half), D-24 (half), C-24 (half), B-25 (half), A-25 (half), G-25 (half), F#-25 (half), E-25 (half), D-25 (half), C-25 (half), B-26 (half), A-26 (half), G-26 (half), F#-26 (half), E-26 (half), D-26 (half), C-26 (half), B-27 (half), A-27 (half), G-27 (half), F#-27 (half), E-27 (half), D-27 (half), C-27 (half), B-28 (half), A-28 (half), G-28 (half), F#-28 (half), E-28 (half), D-28 (half), C-28 (half), B-29 (half), A-29 (half), G-29 (half), F#-29 (half), E-29 (half), D-29 (half), C-29 (half), B-30 (half), A-30 (half), G-30 (half), F#-30 (half), E-30 (half), D-30 (half), C-30 (half), B-31 (half), A-31 (half), G-31 (half), F#-31 (half), E-31 (half), D-31 (half), C-31 (half), B-32 (half), A-32 (half), G-32 (half), F#-32 (half), E-32 (half), D-32 (half), C-32 (half), B-33 (half), A-33 (half), G-33 (half), F#-33 (half), E-33 (half), D-33 (half), C-33 (half), B-34 (half), A-34 (half), G-34 (half), F#-34 (half), E-34 (half), D-34 (half), C-34 (half), B-35 (half), A-35 (half), G-35 (half), F#-35 (half), E-35 (half), D-35 (half), C-35 (half), B-36 (half), A-36 (half), G-36 (half), F#-36 (half), E-36 (half), D-36 (half), C-36 (half), B-37 (half), A-37 (half), G-37 (half), F#-37 (half), E-37 (half), D-37 (half), C-37 (half), B-38 (half), A-38 (half), G-38 (half), F#-38 (half), E-38 (half), D-38 (half), C-38 (half), B-39 (half), A-39 (half), G-39 (half), F#-39 (half), E-39 (half), D-39 (half), C-39 (half), B-40 (half), A-40 (half), G-40 (half), F#-40 (half), E-40 (half), D-40 (half), C-40 (half), B-41 (half), A-41 (half), G-41 (half), F#-41 (half), E-41 (half), D-41 (half), C-41 (half), B-42 (half), A-42 (half), G-42 (half), F#-42 (half), E-42 (half), D-42 (half), C-42 (half), B-43 (half), A-43 (half), G-43 (half), F#-43 (half), E-43 (half), D-43 (half), C-43 (half), B-44 (half), A-44 (half), G-44 (half), F#-44 (half), E-44 (half), D-44 (half), C-44 (half), B-45 (half), A-45 (half), G-45 (half), F#-45 (half), E-45 (half), D-45 (half), C-45 (half), B-46 (half), A-46 (half), G-46 (half), F#-46 (half), E-46 (half), D-46 (half), C-46 (half), B-47 (half), A-47 (half), G-47 (half), F#-47 (half), E-47 (half), D-47 (half), C-47 (half), B-48 (half), A-48 (half), G-48 (half), F#-48 (half), E-48 (half), D-48 (half), C-48 (half), B-49 (half), A-49 (half), G-49 (half), F#-49 (half), E-49 (half), D-49 (half), C-49 (half), B-50 (half), A-50 (half), G-50 (half), F#-50 (half), E-50 (half), D-50 (half), C-50 (half), B-51 (half), A-51 (half), G-51 (half), F#-51 (half), E-51 (half), D-51 (half), C-51 (half), B-52 (half), A-52 (half), G-52 (half), F#-52 (half), E-52 (half), D-52 (half), C-52 (half), B-53 (half), A-53 (half), G-53 (half), F#-53 (half), E-53 (half), D-53 (half), C-53 (half), B-54 (half), A-54 (half), G-54 (half), F#-54 (half), E-54 (half), D-54 (half), C-54 (half), B-55 (half), A-55 (half), G-55 (half), F#-55 (half), E-55 (half), D-55 (half), C-55 (half), B-56 (half), A-56 (half), G-56 (half), F#-56 (half), E-56 (half), D-56 (half), C-56 (half), B-57 (half), A-57 (half), G-57 (half), F#-57 (half), E-57 (half), D-57 (half), C-57 (half), B-58 (half), A-58 (half), G-58 (half), F#-58 (half), E-58 (half), D-58 (half), C-58 (half), B-59 (half), A-59 (half), G-59 (half), F#-59 (half), E-59 (half), D-59 (half), C-59 (half), B-60 (half), A-60 (half), G-60 (half), F#-60 (half), E-60 (half), D-60 (half), C-60 (half), B-61 (half), A-61 (half), G-61 (half), F#-61 (half), E-61 (half), D-61 (half), C-61 (half), B-62 (half), A-62 (half), G-62 (half), F#-62 (half), E-62 (half), D-62 (half), C-62 (half), B-63 (half), A-63 (half), G-63 (half), F#-63 (half), E-63 (half), D-63 (half), C-63 (half), B-64 (half), A-64 (half), G-64 (half), F#-64 (half), E-64 (half), D-64 (half), C-64 (half), B-65 (half), A-65 (half), G-65 (half), F#-65 (half), E-65 (half), D-65 (half), C-65 (half), B-66 (half), A-66 (half), G-66 (half), F#-66 (half), E-66 (half), D-66 (half), C-66 (half), B-67 (half), A-67 (half), G-67 (half), F#-67 (half), E-67 (half), D-67 (half), C-67 (half), B-68 (half), A-68 (half), G-68 (half), F#-68 (half), E-68 (half), D-68 (half), C-68 (half), B-69 (half), A-69 (half), G-69 (half), F#-69 (half), E-69 (half), D-69 (half), C-69 (half), B-70 (half), A-70 (half), G-70 (half), F#-70 (half), E-70 (half), D-70 (half), C-70 (half), B-71 (half), A-71 (half), G-71 (half), F#-71 (half), E-71 (half), D-71 (half), C-71 (half), B-72 (half), A-72 (half), G-72 (half), F#-72 (half), E-72 (half), D-72 (half), C-72 (half), B-73 (half), A-73 (half), G-73 (half), F#-73 (half), E-73 (half), D-73 (half), C-73 (half), B-74 (half), A-74 (half), G-74 (half), F#-74 (half), E-74 (half), D-74 (half), C-74 (half), B-75 (half), A-75 (half), G-75 (half), F#-75 (half), E-75 (half), D-75 (half), C-75 (half), B-76 (half), A-76 (half), G-76 (half), F#-76 (half), E-76 (half), D-76 (half), C-76 (half), B-77 (half), A-77 (half), G-77 (half), F#-77 (half), E-77 (half), D-77 (half), C-77 (half), B-78 (half), A-78 (half), G-78 (half), F#-78 (half), E-78 (half), D-7

Double Notes

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests. Below the staff, there are two rows of numbers: the first row contains the numbers 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, and the second row contains the numbers 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0. These numbers likely represent a simplified notation for the melody or a specific type of accompaniment.

The diagram staff in the 9th to 16th measures are purposely left blank; The pupil will memorize the notes more readily by referring to the scale at top of this page. Then mark their location on the diagram lines that were left blank for this purpose.

Mammy's Lullaby

ROY SMECK

Moderato

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written on a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The melody is written in the treble clef, and the accompaniment is in the bass clef. The melody consists of a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests. The accompaniment consists of a simple bass line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The score is divided into four measures. The first measure contains the melody and the bass line. The second measure contains the melody and the bass line. The third measure contains the melody and the bass line. The fourth measure contains the melody and the bass line. The score is written in a simple, clear style, suitable for a children's songbook.

Voice or Solo

Off to bed Kink-ey head, close your eyes don't cry;

Ukulele

Have no fear, lis - ten dear mam-my's lull - a - by.

Chords in G Major

The first system of musical notation for 'The Rose Tree' is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. It consists of a single melodic line on a treble clef staff. The melody is: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4-G4 (beamed eighth notes), F#4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (half). Below the staff, the notes are numbered: 0, 1, 0, 2, 1, 2, 3, 0, 1, 0, 2. Below the staff, four guitar chord diagrams are shown: G (open), C (open), D7th (open), and G (open).

The chord of C major is quite difficult for the beginner, but can be mastered with practice, see illustration on next page.



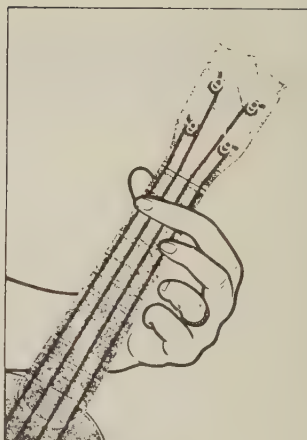
E 7th



Press hard with
2nd finger over
all four strings

use 2nd or 3rd
finger to press
down 1st string

See Photo →



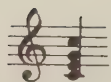
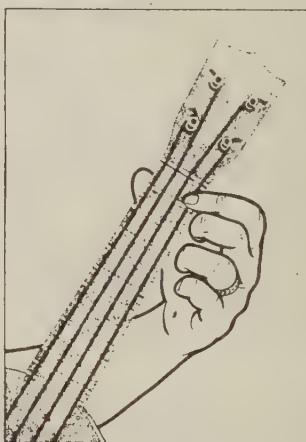
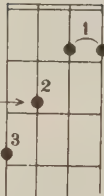
D 7th



← 1st finger

Strike all four strings

See Photo →

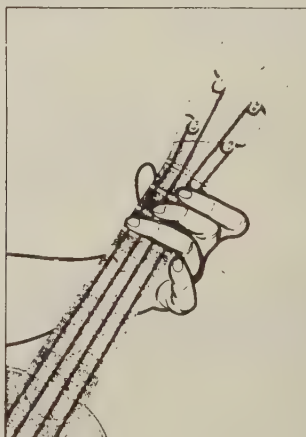
C
Chord

1st finger
covers two
strings

2nd finger →

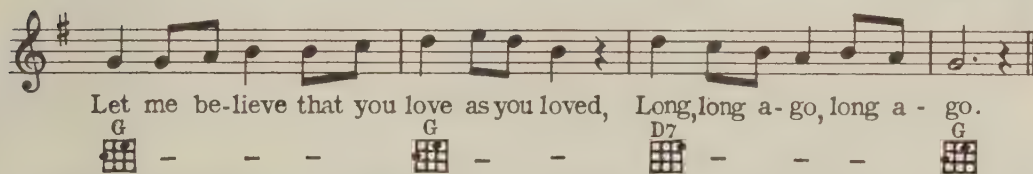
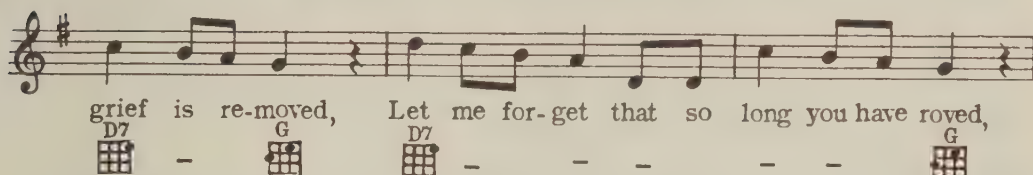
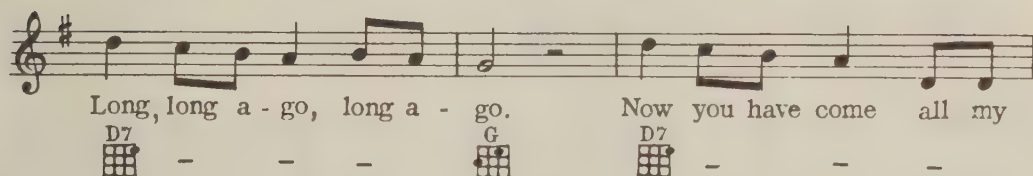
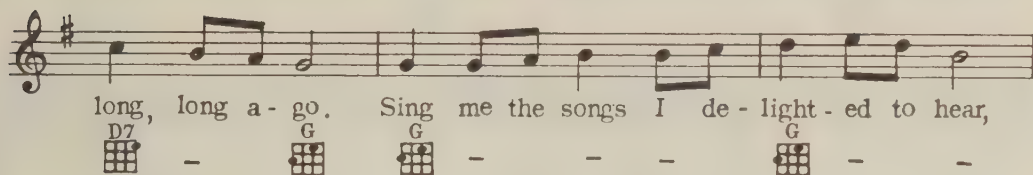
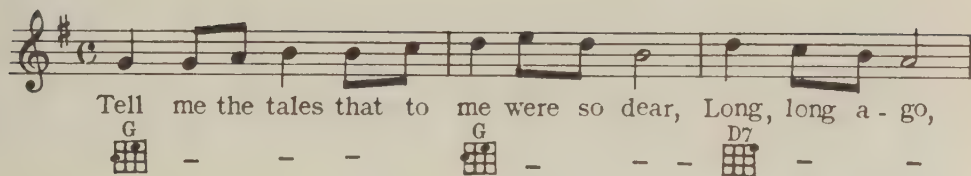
3rd finger →

See Photo →



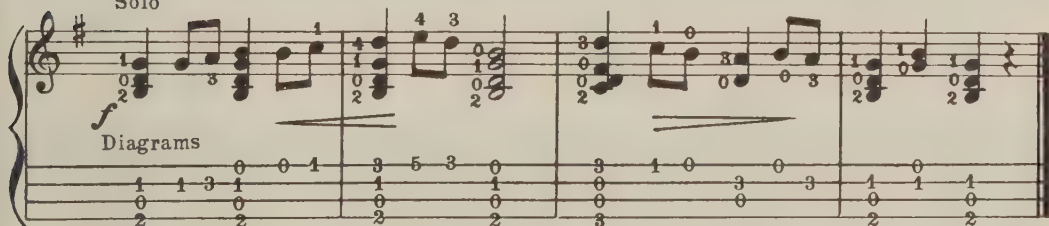
Long, Long Ago

Key of G



Solo

Diagrams



Comin' Thro' The Rye

Key of G

If a bod - y meet a bod - y
 If a bod - y meet a bod - y

G D7

Com - in' thro' the rye, If a bod - y
 Com - in' frae the town. If a bod - y

D7 G G

kiss a bod - y Need a bod - y cry?
 greet a bod - y Need a bod - y frown?

D7 D7 G

Chorus

Ev - 'ry las - sie has her lad - die,

G D7

Nane, they say ha'e I; Yet a' the lads they

G C1 G D7

smile on me, When com - in' thro' the rye.

G D7 D7 G

My Old Kentucky Home

ROY SMECK

Ukulele Solo

First system of the Ukulele Solo, measures 1-4. The music is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The melody is written on a single staff, and the ukulele chords are indicated by numbers 1-5 on a second staff.

Second system of the Ukulele Solo, measures 5-8. The notation continues with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The melody is written on a single staff, and the ukulele chords are indicated by numbers 1-5 on a second staff.

Third system of the Ukulele Solo, measures 9-12. The notation continues with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The melody is written on a single staff, and the ukulele chords are indicated by numbers 1-5 on a second staff.

Chorus

First system of the Chorus, measures 1-4. The music is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The melody is written on a single staff, and the ukulele chords are indicated by numbers 1-5 on a second staff.

Second system of the Chorus, measures 5-8. The notation continues with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The melody is written on a single staff, and the ukulele chords are indicated by numbers 1-5 on a second staff.

Cradle Song

by Roy Smeck

Moderato

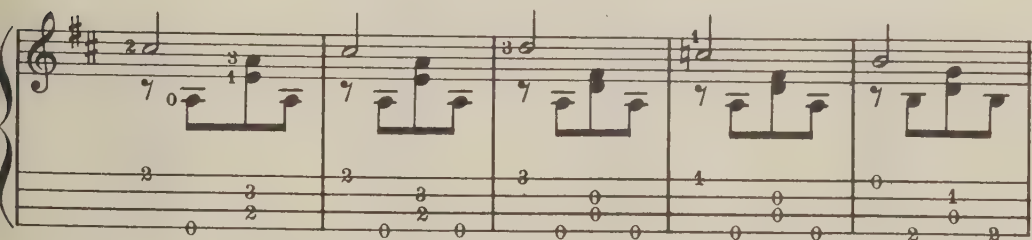
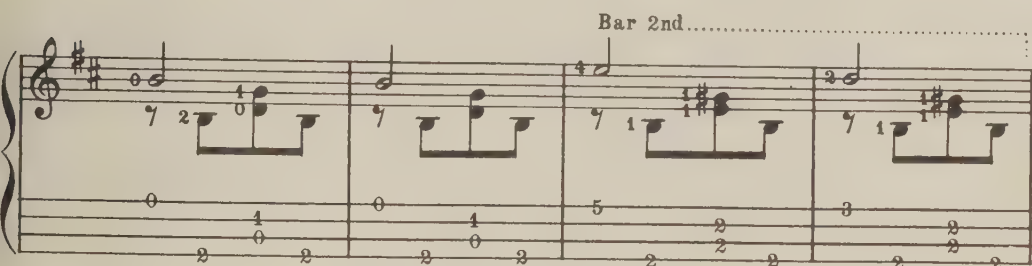
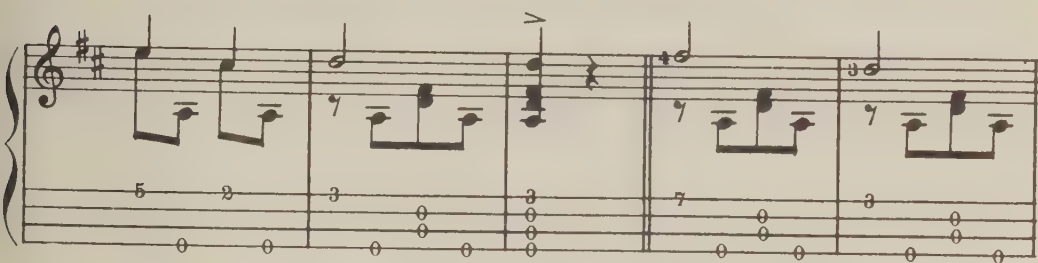
First system of musical notation. Treble clef, key of D major (two sharps), 2/4 time. The melody consists of quarter notes with fingerings 1, 3, 1, 3. The bass line features chords with fingerings 7, 10, 7, 2. A *mf* dynamic marking is present below the first measure.

Second system of musical notation. Treble clef, key of D major. The melody continues with quarter notes and fingerings 3, 3, 3, 1. The bass line includes chords with fingerings 2, 1, 5, 7, 3, 0, 0, 7. A *mf* dynamic marking is present below the first measure.

Third system of musical notation. Treble clef, key of D major. The melody continues with quarter notes and fingerings 3, 3, 3, 1, 3. The bass line includes chords with fingerings 10, 7, 3, 2, 5, 7. A *mf* dynamic marking is present below the first measure.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble clef, key of D major. The melody continues with quarter notes and fingerings 3, 3, 3, 4, 3. The bass line includes chords with fingerings 3, 2, 2, 1, 5, 7, 3. A *Fine* marking is placed above the second measure.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble clef, key of D major. The melody continues with quarter notes and fingerings 2, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1, 3. The bass line includes chords with fingerings 7, 10, 8, 7, 5, 8, 7, 5, 3. A *mf* dynamic marking is present below the first measure.



Chords in B Minor

Relative minor to D major

B Minor E Minor F# 7th B Minor

The diagrams show the following fingerings: B Minor (2 on 1st string, 2 on 3rd string), E Minor (2 on 1st string, 3 on 2nd string, 1 on 4th string), F# 7th (1 on 1st string, 2 on 2nd string, 3 on 3rd string), and B Minor (2 on 1st string, 2 on 3rd string).

Accompaniment in B Minor

B min. E min. F# 7th

The bass clef part shows a simple harmonic accompaniment for the chords B minor, E minor, and F# 7th.

(min.) is the abbreviation for minor.

B min. E min. F# 7th B min.

The treble clef part includes a melodic line with slurs and ties, while the bass clef provides harmonic support.

Chords in E Minor

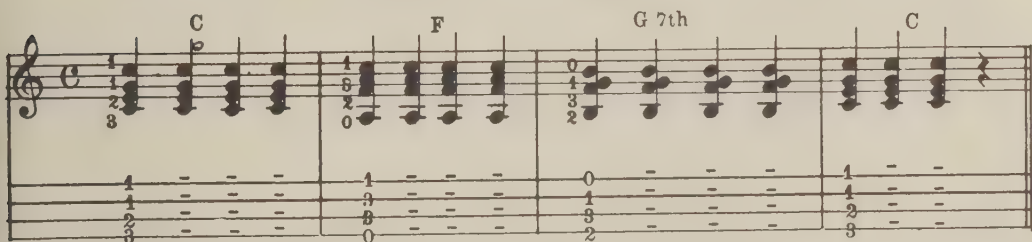
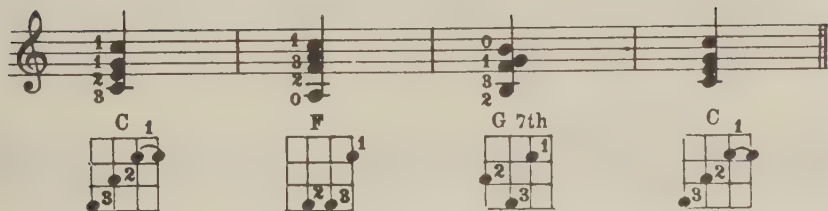
Relative minor to G major

E min. A min. B 7th E min.

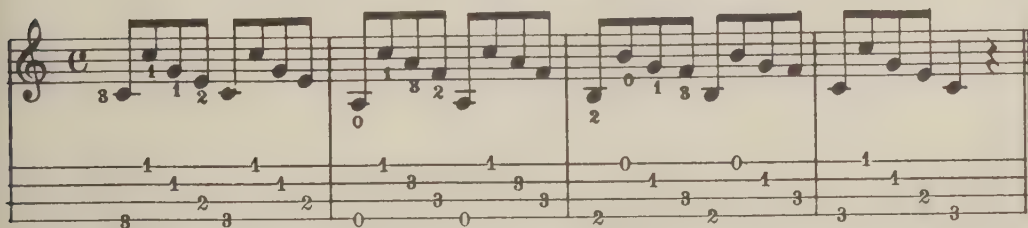
The diagrams show the following fingerings: E min. (2 on 1st string, 3 on 2nd string, 1 on 4th string), A min. (2 on 1st string, 3 on 2nd string, 1 on 4th string), B 7th (1 on 1st string, 2 on 2nd string, 3 on 3rd string), and E min. (2 on 1st string, 3 on 2nd string, 1 on 4th string).

The bass clef part shows a simple harmonic accompaniment for the chords E minor, A minor, B 7th, and E minor.

Chords in C Major

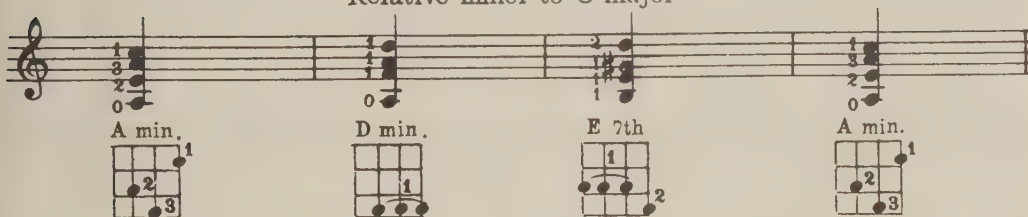


Exercise in Broken Chords



Chords in A Minor

Relative minor to C major



Harp Echoes

Waltz

Introducing the use of the 3rd finger of right hand, which is indicated by three dots, thus ...

G Chord

The musical score consists of four systems of piano accompaniment. Each system is written on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The first system is labeled 'G Chord'. The notation includes various fingerings (1, 2, 3, 0) and picking techniques indicated by symbols: 'x' for thumb pick, 'x̣' for thumb and 3rd finger pick, and dots (·, ··, ···) for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd fingers respectively. The second system continues the piece with similar notation. The third system includes a double bar line, indicating a section change. The fourth system concludes the piece with a final cadence.

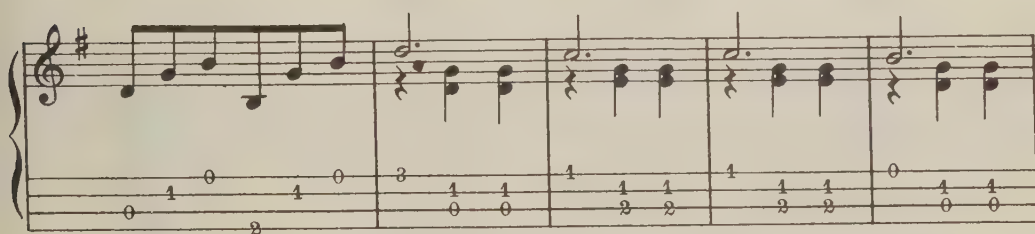
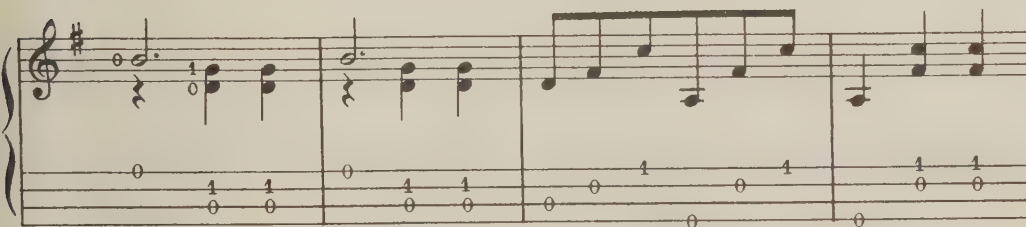
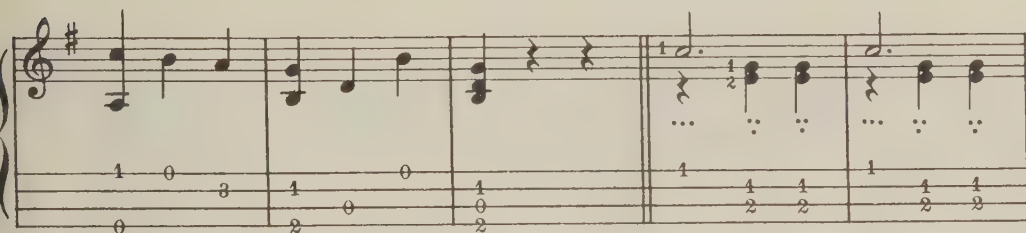
Signs for right hand fingers.

This x means to pick with thumb.

This x̣ means to pick with thumb and 3rd finger.

One dot means 1st finger. Two dots 2nd finger.

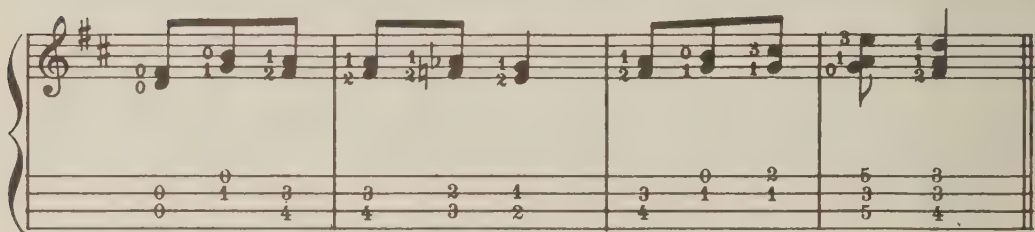
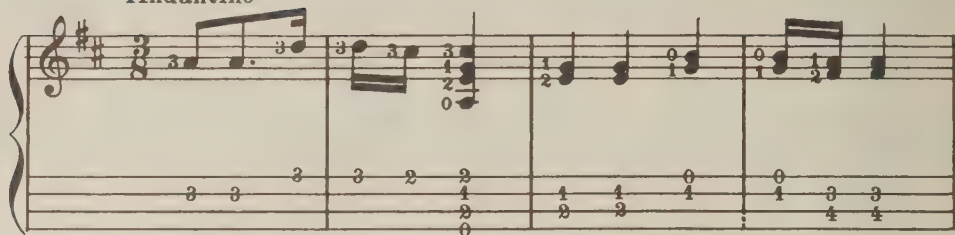
This ·· means 1st and 2nd finger.



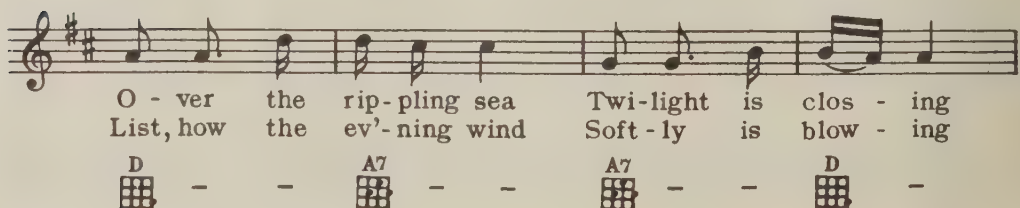
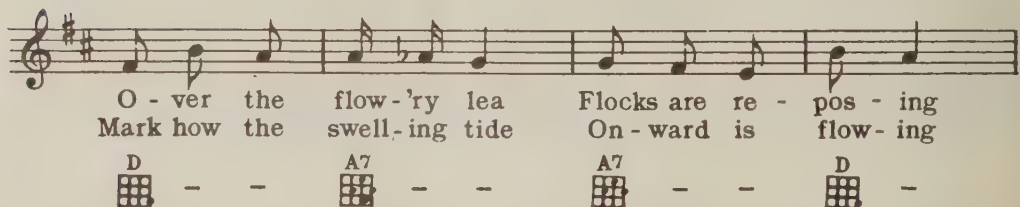
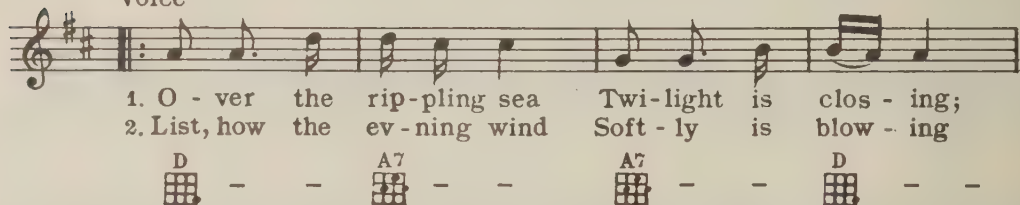
Santa Lucia

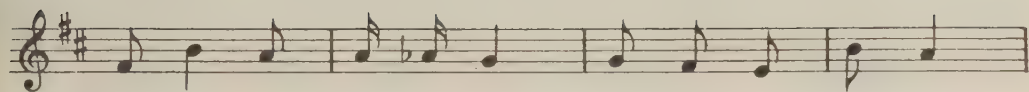
by Roy Smeck

Andantino



Voice





O - ver the flow-'ry lea. Flocks are re - pos - ing.
Mark how the swell-ing tide. On - ward is flow - ing.

D A7 A7 D



Haste then, O la - dy fair Come down to me, love,
See, where my bound-ing bark Longs to be free, love!

D Emin Emin D



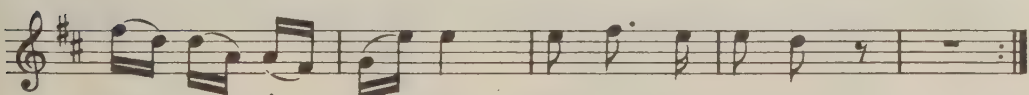
Fond - ly I'm wait - ing, Wait - ing for thee love!
'Tis on - ly wait - ing, Wait - ing for thee love!

D A7 A7 D



Haste then, O la - dy fair Come down to me, love,
See, where my bounding bark Longs to be free love!

D Emin Emin D



Fond - ly I'm wait - ing, Wait - ing for thee, love.
'Tis on - ly wait - ing, Wait - ing for thee, love.

D A7 A7 D

Rustic Fandango *by Roy Smeck*

Right hand fingering. Pick the melody (*stems up*) with 3rd finger, and the accompaniment notes with the thumb, 1st and 2nd fingers.

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for a piano accompaniment and a vocal line. The piano part is in the lower register, using a grand staff with a bass clef and a treble clef. The vocal line is in the upper register, using a single treble clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 2/4. The music is in common time, with a tempo marking of "Moderato". The score consists of two systems. The first system contains the first four measures of the piece. The second system contains the next four measures. The piano part features a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the right hand and a more complex, syncopated bass line in the left hand. The vocal line is a simple melody with a range of one octave. The lyrics "The Rose Tree" are written below the vocal line.

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented on a grand staff. The treble clef is on the top staff, and the bass clef is on the bottom staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The melody is written in the treble staff, and the accompaniment is in the bass staff. The piece concludes with the word 'Fine'.

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in two systems. The first system contains the first six measures of the piece, and the second system contains the remaining five measures. The music is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The melody is characterized by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, and is accompanied by a simple harmonic structure in the lower register. The lyrics 'The Rose Tree' are written below the staff, aligned with the corresponding notes. The score is a reproduction of a historical manuscript, showing some wear and tear, including a large tear on the left side of the first system.

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written on a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The melody is in the treble clef, and the accompaniment is in the bass clef. The melody consists of a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a final measure containing a whole note. The accompaniment consists of a series of chords, primarily triads, in the bass clef. The score ends with the instruction "D.C." (Da Capo).

Chords in A major

A musical staff in A major (three sharps: F#, C#, G#) showing four chords. Below each staff position is a guitar fretboard diagram. The first diagram is for the A major chord (open strings), the second for the D major chord (open strings), the third for the E7 chord (open strings), and the fourth for the A major chord (open strings). The diagrams show fingerings: 1-2-3 for A, 1-2-3 for D, 1-2 for E7, and 1-2-3 for A.

A

D

E7

A

Chords in F# minor relative minor to A major

A musical staff in F# minor (three sharps: F#, C#, G#) showing four chords. Below each staff position is a guitar fretboard diagram. The first diagram is for the F# minor chord (open strings), the second for the B minor chord (open strings), the third for the C#7th chord (open strings), and the fourth for the F# minor chord (open strings). The diagrams show fingerings: 1-2-3 for F# min, 1-2-3 for B min, 1-2-3 for C#7th, and 1-2-3 for F# min.

F# min

B min

C#7th

F# min

Chords in E major

A musical staff in E major (four sharps: F#, C#, G#, D#) showing four chords. Below each staff position is a guitar fretboard diagram. The first diagram is for the E major chord (open strings), the second for the A major chord (open strings), the third for the B7 chord (open strings), and the fourth for the E major chord (open strings). The diagrams show fingerings: 1-2-3 for E, 1-2-3 for A, 1-2-3 for B7, and 1-2-3 for E.

E

A

B7

E

Chords in C# minor relative minor to E major

A musical staff in C# minor (four sharps: F#, C#, G#, D#) showing four chords. Below each staff position is a guitar fretboard diagram. The first diagram is for the C# minor chord (open strings), the second for the F# minor chord (open strings), the third for the D#7th chord (open strings), and the fourth for the C# minor chord (open strings). The diagrams show fingerings: 1-2-3 for C# min, 1-2-3 for F# min, 1-2-3-4 for D#7th, and 1-2-3 for C# min.

C# min

F# min

D#7th

C# min

Chords in F major

Diagram showing four F major chords on a guitar fretboard. The first diagram is an open F chord (F major). The second diagram shows Bb either way Bb (Bb major). The third diagram shows C7 (C dominant seventh). The fourth diagram shows F (F major). Each diagram includes a musical staff with the chord name and a guitar fretboard diagram with fingerings.

Chords in D minor

relative minor to F major

Diagram showing four D minor chords on a guitar fretboard. The first diagram is D min (D minor). The second diagram is G min (G minor). The third diagram is A7th (A dominant seventh). The fourth diagram is D min (D minor). Each diagram includes a musical staff with the chord name and a guitar fretboard diagram with fingerings.

Chords in Bb major

Diagram showing four Bb major chords on a guitar fretboard. The first diagram is Bb either way Bb (Bb major). The second diagram is Eb (Eb major). The third diagram is F7th (F dominant seventh). The fourth diagram is Bb (Bb major). Each diagram includes a musical staff with the chord name and a guitar fretboard diagram with fingerings.

Chords in G minor

relative minor to Bb major

Diagram showing four G minor chords on a guitar fretboard. The first diagram is G min (G minor). The second diagram is C min (C minor). The third diagram is D7th (D dominant seventh). The fourth diagram is G min (G minor). Each diagram includes a musical staff with the chord name and a guitar fretboard diagram with fingerings.

Chords in E^b major

Diagram showing four chords in E^b major on a musical staff and corresponding fretboard diagrams:

- E^b**: Fretboard diagram shows notes E^b (3rd fret, 1st string), G (3rd fret, 2nd string), B^b (4th fret, 3rd string), and D^b (5th fret, 4th string).
- A^b**: Fretboard diagram shows notes A^b (4th fret, 1st string), C^b (5th fret, 2nd string), E^b (3rd fret, 3rd string), and G (3rd fret, 4th string).
- B^b 7th**: Fretboard diagram shows notes B^b (4th fret, 1st string), D^b (5th fret, 2nd string), F (3rd fret, 3rd string), and A^b (4th fret, 4th string).
- E^b**: Fretboard diagram shows notes E^b (3rd fret, 1st string), G (3rd fret, 2nd string), B^b (4th fret, 3rd string), and D^b (5th fret, 4th string).

Chords in C minor relative minor to E^b major

Diagram showing four chords in C minor on a musical staff and corresponding fretboard diagrams:

- C min**: Fretboard diagram shows notes C (3rd fret, 1st string), E^b (3rd fret, 2nd string), G (3rd fret, 3rd string), and B^b (4th fret, 4th string).
- F min**: Fretboard diagram shows notes F (3rd fret, 1st string), A^b (4th fret, 2nd string), C^b (5th fret, 3rd string), and E^b (3rd fret, 4th string).
- G 7th**: Fretboard diagram shows notes G (3rd fret, 1st string), B^b (4th fret, 2nd string), D^b (5th fret, 3rd string), and F (3rd fret, 4th string).
- C min**: Fretboard diagram shows notes C (3rd fret, 1st string), E^b (3rd fret, 2nd string), G (3rd fret, 3rd string), and B^b (4th fret, 4th string).

Chords in A^b major

Diagram showing four chords in A^b major on a musical staff and corresponding fretboard diagrams:

- A^b**: Fretboard diagram shows notes A^b (4th fret, 1st string), C^b (5th fret, 2nd string), E^b (3rd fret, 3rd string), and G (3rd fret, 4th string).
- D^b**: Fretboard diagram shows notes D^b (5th fret, 1st string), F (3rd fret, 2nd string), A^b (4th fret, 3rd string), and C^b (5th fret, 4th string).
- E^b 7th**: Fretboard diagram shows notes E^b (3rd fret, 1st string), G (3rd fret, 2nd string), B^b (4th fret, 3rd string), and D^b (5th fret, 4th string).
- A^b**: Fretboard diagram shows notes A^b (4th fret, 1st string), C^b (5th fret, 2nd string), E^b (3rd fret, 3rd string), and G (3rd fret, 4th string).

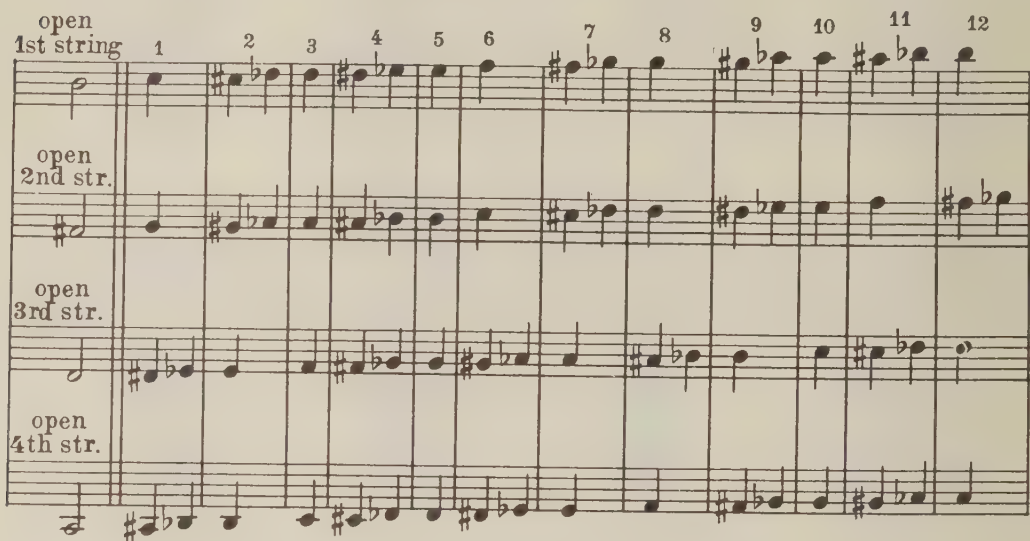
Chords in F minor relative minor to A^b major

Diagram showing four chords in F minor on a musical staff and corresponding fretboard diagrams:

- F min**: Fretboard diagram shows notes F (3rd fret, 1st string), A^b (4th fret, 2nd string), C^b (5th fret, 3rd string), and E^b (3rd fret, 4th string).
- B^b min**: Fretboard diagram shows notes B^b (4th fret, 1st string), D^b (5th fret, 2nd string), F (3rd fret, 3rd string), and A^b (4th fret, 4th string).
- C 7th**: Fretboard diagram shows notes C (3rd fret, 1st string), E^b (3rd fret, 2nd string), G (3rd fret, 3rd string), and B^b (4th fret, 4th string).
- F min**: Fretboard diagram shows notes F (3rd fret, 1st string), A^b (4th fret, 2nd string), C^b (5th fret, 3rd string), and E^b (3rd fret, 4th string).

Diagram of Fingerboard

Showing how some frets may have two different names for the notes. On the A string, for example, the 1st fret is called A $\sharp$ but it may also be called B $\flat$. In the same way on the D string the 1st fret is called D $\sharp$, but it also may be called E $\flat$. Observe these places where notes have different names and memorize them.

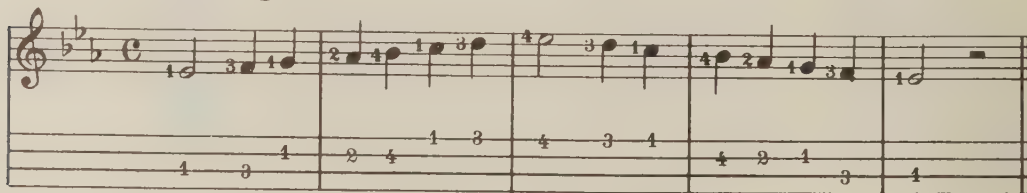


Scales in various Keys and Positions

These scales are all fingered alike; The 1st finger is used as a barre (Bar) to press down the first three strings.

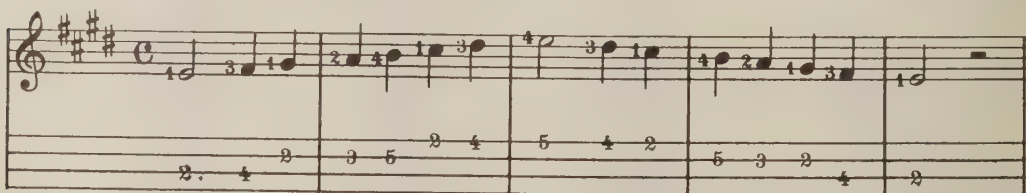
Scale of E $\flat$

Place the 1st finger over the B, F $\sharp$ and D strings at 1st fret, and let it remain there during the entire scale.



Scale of E major

This scale is fingered the same as the E $\flat$ scale except that the first finger must move from the 1st fret to the second fret.



Scale of F major

Use same fingering as in the previous scales. Shift hand so that the 1st finger will cover the first three strings at 3rd fret.

Scale of G major

Move 1st finger to 5th fret and use same system of fingering as in F scale

Scale of A major

Move 1st finger to 7th fret and use same system of fingering as in G scale

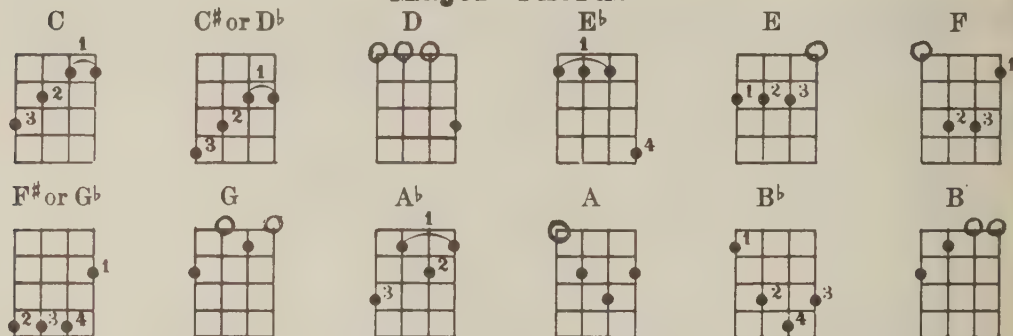
Scale of Bb major

Place 1st finger at 8th fret and use same system of fingering as in A scale

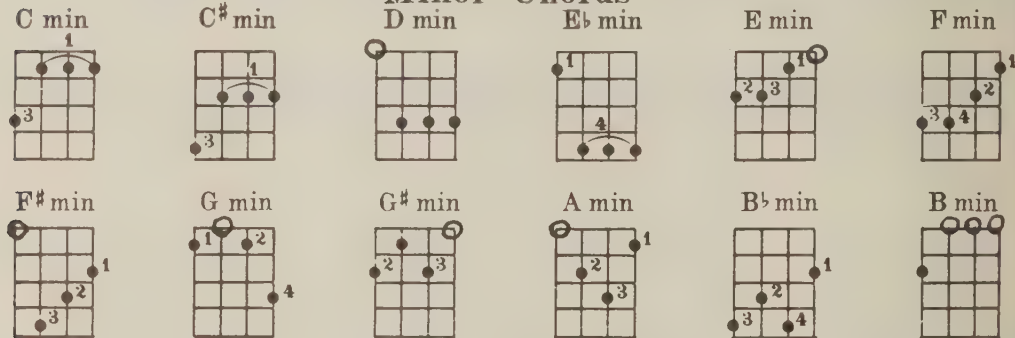
Chord Chart

This page contains all the chords of the ukulele in first position, and will be found useful as a reference guide.

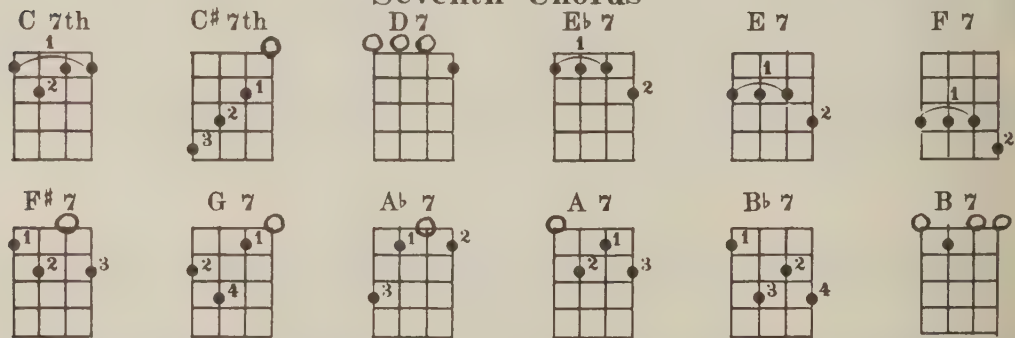
Major Chords



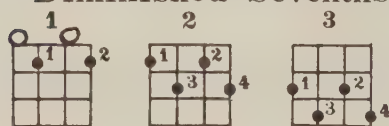
Minor Chords



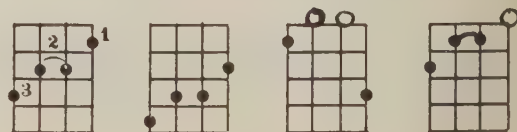
Seventh Chords



Diminished Sevenths



Augmented Fifths



Hawaiian Minuet

41

by Roy Smeck

Key of G

5 Bar.....

The first system of musical notation for 'Hawaiian Minuet' is in the key of G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It consists of a treble and bass staff. The melody is written in the treble staff, and the bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment. The system contains four measures. The first two measures feature a complex chordal texture with many accidentals. The last two measures show a more simplified texture with fewer accidentals. Fingering numbers (0-5) are provided for the right hand in each measure.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece. It also consists of a treble and bass staff. The melody continues in the treble staff. The system contains four measures. The first two measures are similar to the first system, with complex chordal textures. The last two measures show a more simplified texture. A dashed line labeled '5*' indicates a five-measure phrase. Fingering numbers (0-5) are provided for the right hand in each measure.

The third system of musical notation continues the piece. It consists of a treble and bass staff. The melody continues in the treble staff. The system contains five measures. The first two measures are similar to the first system, with complex chordal textures. The last three measures show a more simplified texture. Fingering numbers (0-5) are provided for the right hand in each measure.

The fourth system of musical notation continues the piece. It consists of a treble and bass staff. The melody continues in the treble staff. The system contains five measures. The first two measures are similar to the first system, with complex chordal textures. The last three measures show a more simplified texture. A dashed line labeled '5*' indicates a five-measure phrase. A dashed line labeled '5-Bar' indicates a five-measure phrase. Fingering numbers (0-5) are provided for the right hand in each measure.

The fifth system of musical notation continues the piece. It consists of a treble and bass staff. The melody continues in the treble staff. The system contains five measures. The first two measures are similar to the first system, with complex chordal textures. The last three measures show a more simplified texture. A dashed line labeled '5-Bar' indicates a five-measure phrase. A dashed line labeled '5 Bar' indicates a five-measure phrase. Fingering numbers (0-5) are provided for the right hand in each measure.

Kalamazoo Kapers

ROY SMECK

Musical score for "Kalamazoo Kapers" by Roy Smek. The score is written for piano in 2/4 time, featuring a treble and bass staff with fingerings and dynamics.

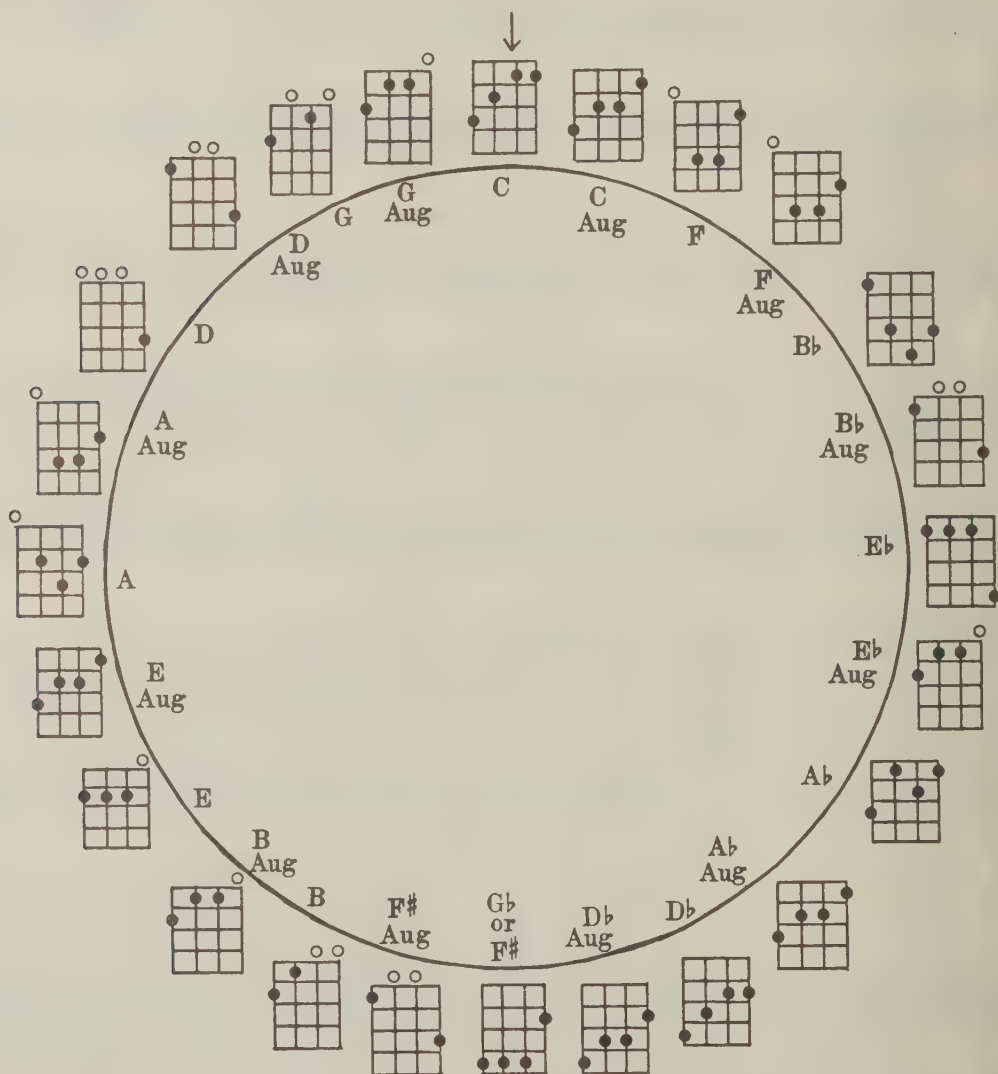
The score is divided into five systems. The first system begins with a forte (*ff*) dynamic and a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The second system continues the melody and accompaniment. The third system includes a 5-bar repeat section. The fourth system features a first ending (1.) and a second ending (2.) with a trill. The fifth system concludes the piece.

Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 on the right hand and 0-5 on the left hand. Dynamics include *ff* (forte) and *mf* (mezzo-forte).

The Diagram Circle

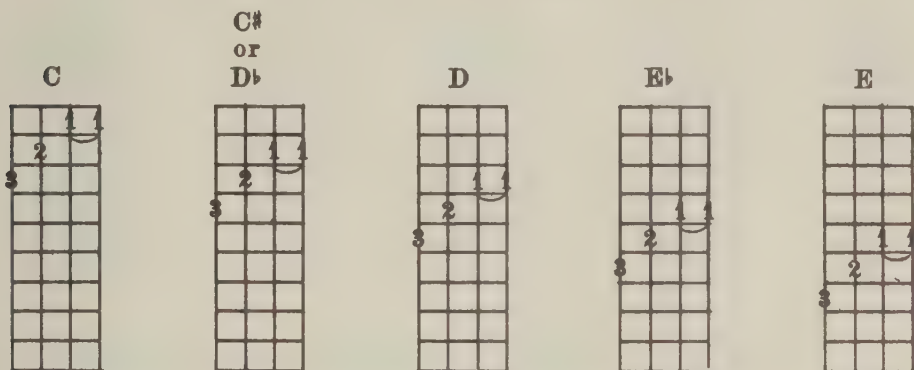
This circle contains all the major chords, their alteration into augmented chords, followed by their natural resolution. Begin with C and move around to the right until you return to C.

The key of G-flat (six flats) and the key of F-sharp (six sharps) are the same, and are fingered alike. This is termed an enharmonic change, meaning a different notation of the same chord.

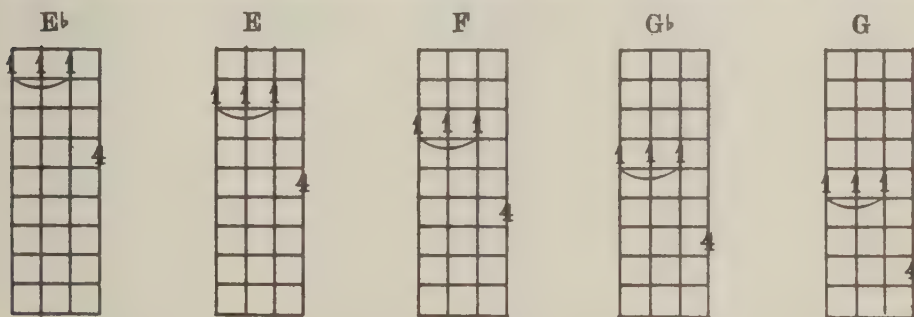


Showing Transposition of Major Chords

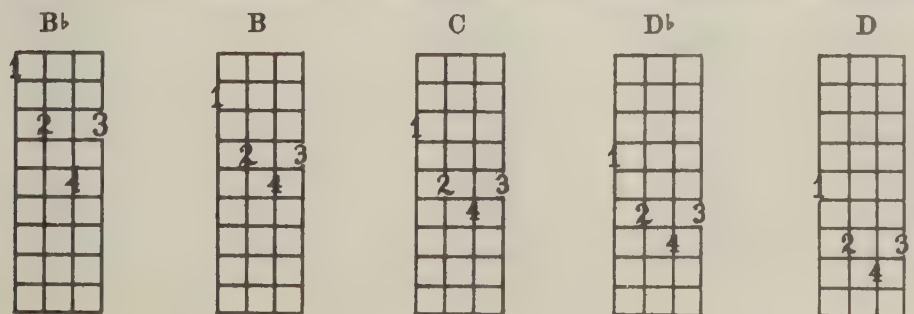
A uniform system of fingering chords is obtained by shifting the left hand, and retaining the fingers in the same relative position on the fingerboard. In the first chord of C major, where the first finger is at 1st fret, if the left hand is moved so that first finger comes on 2nd fret, we have the C-sharp major chord; if moved to 3rd fret we get D-major chord, etc.



Another transposition showing how chords may be fingered like E-flat major.

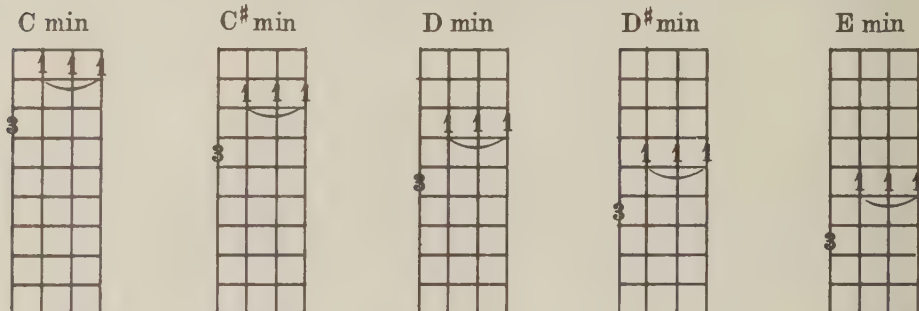


A third system showing how chords may be fingered like B-flat major.

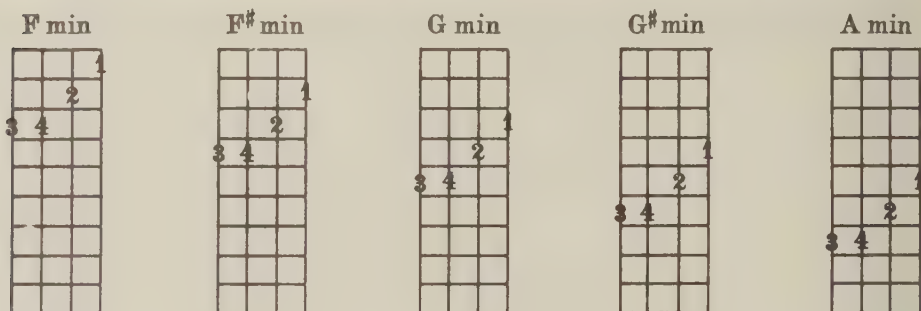


Transposition of Minor Chords

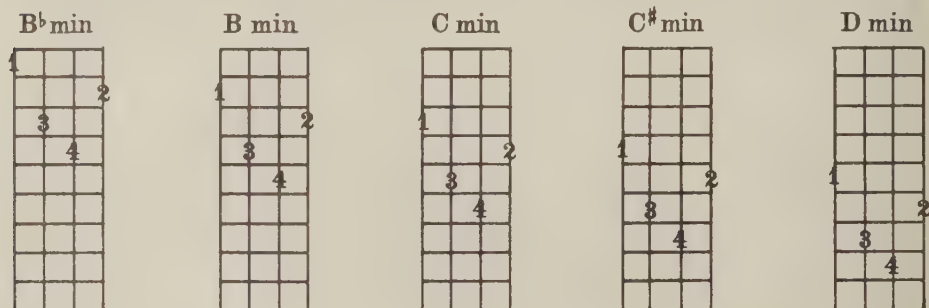
The key of C-minor given first, and how other minor chords may be fingered the same way.



Another transposition showing how chords may be fingered like F-minor.

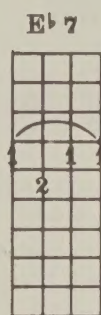
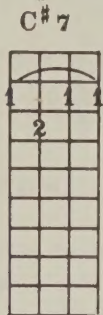
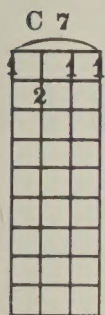


A third system showing how chords may be fingered like B-flat minor.

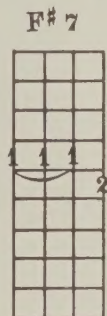
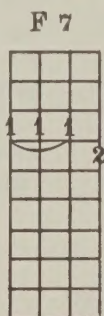
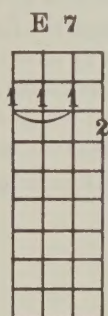
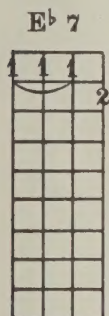


Transposition of Dominant 7th Chords

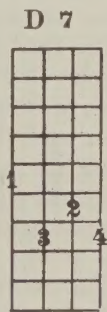
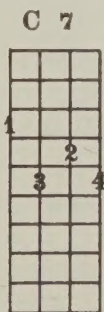
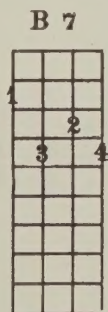
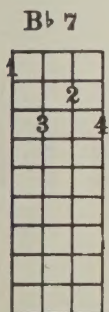
Beginning with C dominant 7th, and showing the dominant 7th chords that can be fingered the same way.



Another inversion of the E-flat dominant 7th chord, showing the various chords that can be fingered the same way.



A third system of fingering in which the B-flat 7th is used for a model.



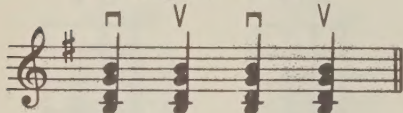
Exhibition Strokes

In the strokes described here, the plectrum movements require plenty of room for display, the right hand frequently moving from the bridge up to the 4th or 5th fret. For this reason all chords taken by the left hand must be in the first position, so as not to interfere with the right hand movements.

Repeat each stroke several times.

CIRCLE STROKE

(Winding the clock)



In executing this stroke the right hand moves in a circle.

Begin with a down stroke across the strings near the 8th fret, and then move the right hand in a circular manner, until it comes below the sound-hole, where the second stroke is made upward.

The position of the curved arrows in the adjoining sketch will show how the plectrum movements form a circle.

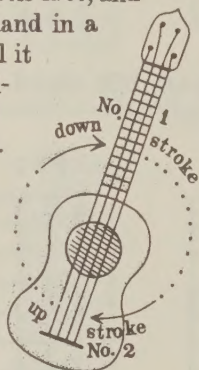
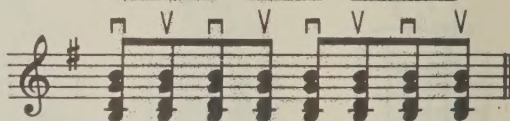


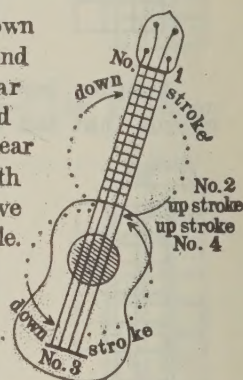
FIGURE EIGHT STROKE



A double circle is formed by this stroke.

The first down stroke is made across the strings near the 3rd fret, as shown by the arrow. The second stroke curves upward near the sound-hole. The third stroke is a down curve near the bridge, and the fourth stroke is an upward curve just above the sound-hole.

The curved arrows show how these movements form a figure eight.



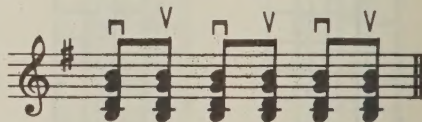
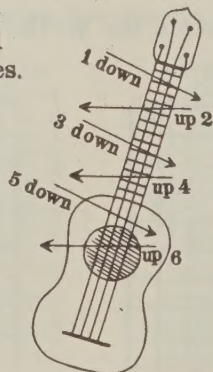
ZIGZAG STROKE

(Also known as Fan Tan)

This is a series of up and down strokes forming angles.

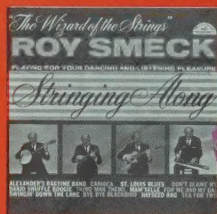
The first one is a down stroke close to the 2nd fret, followed by alternate up and down strokes along the fingerboard until the right hand reaches nearly to the bridge.

The movement can then be reversed up the fingerboard.



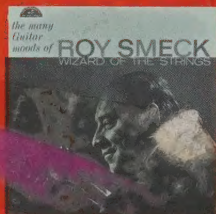
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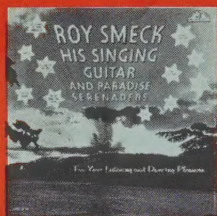
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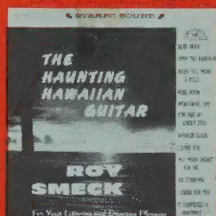
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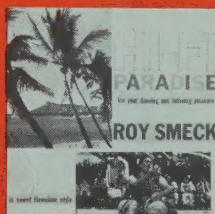
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